The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,021.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] as follows:—

[illegible] Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.
Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
25	Half-yearly	[illegible]
13	Quarterly	[illegible]
5	Monthly	[illegible]

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.
Rs. 52	Per Annum	[illegible]
[illegible]	Half-yearly	[illegible]
[illegible]	Quarterly	[illegible]
[illegible]	Monthly	[illegible]

Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

[RATES] FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] lines and under—

[illegible] Rs. [illegible]

[illegible] and succeeding insertions [illegible] 2½ As.

[illegible] advertisement counted as [illegible] eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] 8 As. per Line.

[illegible] 4 "

In the Native Languages, double the above. For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c. Insertions for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1 0

Not exceeding [illegible] lines.......... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates. No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied [illegible] the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All [illegible], Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The [illegible] "ALMORAH," 2,608 Tons, 316 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] October, at 4 P.M.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leaves Bombay	24	Leaves Tuticorin	1
[illegible]	26	" Colombo	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	" Galle	5
[illegible]	27	" Negapatam	6
[illegible]	[illegible]	" Madras	8
[illegible]	27	" Coconada	10
[illegible]	28	" Vizagapatam	11
[illegible]	28	" Bimlipatam	11
[illegible]	29	" Calingapatam	12
[illegible]	29	" Gopaulpore	13
[illegible]	30	" False Point	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo [illegible] can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] ports for transhipment at [illegible] Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible] Palembang, Penang [illegible] to go forward by the [illegible] Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] passengers at Busrah, to and from [illegible] Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, [illegible], MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible], KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The [illegible] Tons, 200 H. P., Commander [illegible], despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October.

October 1874.		November 1874.	
Leave Bombay	23	Leave BUSREH	11
[illegible]	27	" Mahomerah	11
[illegible]	29	" Fao	11
[illegible]	30	" Bushire	13
Bunder Abbas...Nov.	1	" Linga	18
[illegible]	3	" Bunder Abbas	20
[illegible]	5	" Muscat	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	" Gwadur	21
[illegible]	7	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, [and] an Extra steamer on every MONDAY.

[illegible] Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible] despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd October.

[illegible] Tons, 130 H.P., Commander, J. [illegible] MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 2 [illegible]

[illegible] 132 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. [illegible] on FRIDAY, the 30th October.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI BE, MOJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY FOR MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL, AND CAPE TOWN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the s.s. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Scott, as above, on MONDAY, the 26th October 1874, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] October 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM [illegible] ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

	[illegible]	Oolwa	Rewas or Karanja	Dhurumtur	Thull	Alibag	Reodunda
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 12	1 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	[illegible] 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 [illegible]	3 0	5 0
Carriages	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	1 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	[illegible]	2 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	1 0
Dogs	[illegible]	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 1

CHILDREN [under] seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. [illegible] 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The [illegible] Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, [illegible] returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, [illegible] and returning leaves Dhurumtur at [illegible]

[illegible] Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 [illegible] returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

[illegible] requested to obtain Tickets from the Bunder [illegible] their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible] No. [illegible] Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract [with] Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and [illegible], Sunday excepted.

Fares.		Fares.	
1st Class	Rs. 3 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd Class	3 [illegible]	Carriages	4 0
Deck	1 8	Dogs	0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. [illegible] free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

[illegible] Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownugger [illegible] that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

[illegible] be learnt on application to the undersigned

[illegible] HUSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

[illegible], Surat.

[illegible] undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible] Meadow Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. [illegible], 2,93[illegible] Tons, October 26th to Southampton.

[illegible] November 2nd.

TRAVANCORE, [illegible] [illegible] to Southampton.

[illegible] 16th.

[illegible] to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are [illegible] a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible], Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but could [illegible] to proceed by Rail from [illegible]

[illegible] their heavy baggage [illegible] steamer's departure before 10 [illegible] and sealed previous to shipment.

A small Steam [illegible] the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 8 P.M. [illegible] sailing.

Cargo can be shipped [illegible] in addition to the usual Ports of call [illegible] Penang, [illegible], Batavia, [illegible], London.

[illegible] PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

STEAM [illegible] CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th Oct. 1874, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE new steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	" 380
To Malta	" 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th November to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave Bombay on the 20th November.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 14th Oct. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES. (Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£42	£15	£4
" Suez	36	22	8
" Port Said	38	24	9
" Alexandria	39	25	9.10
" Messina	50	34	14
" Naples	50	34	14
" Leghorn	50	34	14
" Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New steamer PEHLWAN, Commander [illegible], will leave on TUESDAY, the 20th October, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports:—Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Bunder Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
46, MEADOW STREET.

TO SELL BY COMMISSION.

A fresh arrival of the following Dutch Provisions:—Hams, rolled meat, smoked sausages, small sausages, pickled sausages, Bologna sausages, smoked beef and ox tongue.

For the above provisions, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. M. J. and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, few Cases and Bales of Wax finished and Grey Shirtings, 20 by 70 inches, [illegible], 36 inch, 12 yards, Doria Stripes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Property at Naigaum, advertised to take place on the 24th instant, is postponed until further notice.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES in Edulji Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, near the Bazaar.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Pestonjee Edulji Shroff, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Edulji Nowrojee Road at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 191, and bounded on the north by the house of Caitrio de Rozario, on the south by a public passage, on the east by a passage and on the west by the public road.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being of Edulji Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 192, and bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west by the public passage, [illegible] on the east by a passage.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of [illegible] documents application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th day of November 1874, at No. 183, Malabar Hill, the property of Surgeon General W. Thom.

Elegant carved blackwood and other household furniture, plate, Mappin's best cutlery and platedware, cut and straw stem glassware, crockery from Daniell, Winton, and Phillips, consisting of large dinner service, breakfast and dinner services in basket pattern, also a handsome dessert service with velvet covered stands, for the dishes, and tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limoges ware, handsome large centre-piece and candelabra to match, with a few ornaments from the celebrated potteries of Winton and the Whitcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour with some of the best chromos ever executed, a beautiful [illegible]-piano, a large number of plants in tubs and pots. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes very superior Brandy imported by a gentleman for [illegible] direct from Messrs. Rhodes and Co., London.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

[illegible] all throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE [illegible] EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Alliance Spinning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Agents, (Messrs. TAPIDASS VURJDASS and Co.), No. 1, [illegible], Fort, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] of October 1874, at [illegible] to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on [illegible]DAY, the 13th day of October 1874, viz.:—

1st.—"That the Alliance [illegible] Company Limited be wound up voluntarily."

2nd.—"That a Liquidator [illegible] to sell [illegible] and transfer to the Alliance [illegible] Weaving Company, Limited [illegible] property [illegible] of the said Alliance Spinning Company [illegible] and to receive in consideration of such sale, transfer, [illegible] Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited [illegible] allotted among the Shareholders of the said [illegible] Company, entitled, in the proportion of One [illegible]"

3rd.—"That Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass, Cassumbhoy [illegible], Dayal Rudderjee?, Goolabdass Vurjdass, and Shivshunkur [illegible] be and are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company without any remuneration."

4th.—"That the Liquidators have all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the [illegible] October 1874, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE, the Proceedings and Transactions of the Archæological Society of Agra, January-June, 1874. Printed by Order of the Council.

Price ....Rs 2.

AGENTS:

CALCUTTA ....THACKER, SPINK, & Co.
BOMBAY ....THACKER, VINING, & Co.
AGRA............"DELHI GAZETTE" PRESS.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,500), £830,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively	Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued	600
Amount Assured	Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income	" 2,20,000

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than [illegible] of Capital, and also Thirty-five Thousand Pounds as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust-deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid, and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 50 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	6	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	2	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	1	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a handsome ARAB CHARGER with good action and sound. Address, giving age and particulars, F. F. COLLINS, Esquire, Veterinary School, Poona.

WANTED immediately, by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE with a FAMILY. Fort preferred. Address "B," Office of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED STEADY MAN as HEAD READER for the Press. Apply personally with Testimonials to the Manager of this Paper.

FRENCH HOUSE, FORT.
ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars to S. A. F. E.

BAPTY'S FOOD FOR HORSES, prepared by Mr. E. [illegible] Price Rs. 6 per [illegible] Orders will be received by [illegible] and by BAPTY [illegible] Fort, and Falkland Road.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR
NEW STOCK
For the coming Season.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE CHOICE WILL BE FOUND IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

To Mofussil Residents.—The New Catalogue, with Complete Sets of Patterns, Posted Free on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

HYDRABAD WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—WANTED, a competent person to fill the post of Sub-Engineer on the above Works. Salary Rs 300 per mensem with Rs. 10 Horse Allowance. Three months' Notice on either side to terminate engagement. Apply with testimonials to Major GEORGE MEREWETHER, R.E., Harbour Defences, Bombay.

L. DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. Col.,
Acting Collector and President.

Hydrabad Sind, 1st October 1874.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 20th October 1874, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 per each Plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the above date. Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1874.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early date after the DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

BY
Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND Co.
AT THE
EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA.
(If not previously disposed of privately,)

The Fine ship MYMOON, of about 800 Tons, Register, having just undergone very extensive repairs.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. SIMPSON, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKSHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

NOTICE.—HENRY LIDDELL, Esq., deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustee and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of HENRY LIDDELL, Esquire, formerly of the East India Civil Service, and late of Culross Abbey, Kincardine on Forth, in the County of Perth, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 29th day of September 1873, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement and the Testament [illegible] annexed) were granted [illegible] Court [illegible] of [illegible] are required on or before THURSDAY, the [illegible] of November 1874, to send to the said Administrator at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to ELIZA LIDDELL (the Executrix named in the said Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement), having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 13th day of October 1874.

CRAIGIE LYNCH AND OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hummum Street, Bombay,
Have just received a further supply of
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

	Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside and handsomely chased or engraved	30	to	70
" Ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
" and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases	20	to	[illegible]
" ditto, ditto combined, in cases	54	to	[illegible]
" BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	170
" FEEDING BOTTLES	30	to	[illegible]
" PAP BOATS	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for children	8	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon.....Rs. 200 to 300.
Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug .., 350 to 500.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surrays, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignonette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 3½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... R[illegible]

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. [illegible] Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL [illegible] an extensive [illegible] of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATE [illegible] of all description, [illegible] Cut and Straw stem Glass[illegible] Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal [illegible] Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, [illegible] Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Floren[illegible] and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex [illegible] consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to [illegible] & all preserved [illegible]
THEIR JAMS, JELLIES [illegible]
[illegible]

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADET 23RD BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Rs. 1.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CAT GUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

W. H. HAMILTON'S
HAIR RESTORER.

THIS preparation will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, remove DANDRIFF, ITCHINGS and all IMPURITIES from the head, strengthen the roots and the GROWTH of the HAIR, and prevent it from falling of.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It does not soil or grease, and its effects are gradual.

Cash Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

To be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s or of Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very large assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALEKAR & Co.

Falkland Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING AND DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.

Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
[illegible] to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamer [illegible]
Routes in the Bo[illegible]ency.
Bombay to Cen[illegible] and Calcutta.
List of Trav[illegible] along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in t[illegible]ces.
N. W. P[illegible] Punjaub.
Route[illegible]
Rou[illegible]
Ro[illegible]
H[illegible] Dak.
Ro[illegible] Dak Company.
Ne[illegible] Company.
Pu[illegible] North-Western Dak Company.
[illegible] Dak Company.
[illegible]ore.
[illegible]ee and Murree.
[illegible]re for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
[illegible]ares for Palanquins.
Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
[illegible]	D. Robertson & Co.
[illegible]	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
[illegible]tpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Thacker & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TEN per SHARE, DECLARED at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held TO-DAY, will be PAYABLE at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant, to the Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the [illegible] instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th October 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited)—NOTICE is hereby given, that REBATE at the rate of 7½ per cent. (SEVEN and a HALF PER CENT.) per annum will be allowed to all SHAREHOLDERS applying for and taking up the new shares to which they are entitled under Special Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 23rd day of September and confirmed by a subsequent Meeting held on 16th October 1874.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th October 1874.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 700 (Seven Hundred) Tons of Good English COAL, [illegible] at the Company's Factories at Broach and [illegible] in quantities as may be required betwixt 1st December 1874 and 1st May 1875. Tenders must name description of Coal they propose delivering, and each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of [illegible], which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted. Ten per cent. of all invoices will be retained till the Tender is completed.

Tenders will not be received after noon of 2nd November 1874. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October 1874.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1874.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 20th current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" [illegible]
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD [illegible] INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who [illegible] TERMS. ALL FACILITIES [illegible] CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
SPINNING & MANUFACTURING
Company (Limited).

The Gentleman holding powers from the Manchester Board has arrived, and the Share List of the above Company will be closed in Bombay on or before the 31st October.

It is proposed to allot the Shares in accordance with the order of the dates in which applications have been made.

Forms of Application and Prospectuses may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 3 Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

A Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. CHALK and TURNER, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance. TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES......Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.L.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

[illegible]ctors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW an[illegible]RTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. [illegible] believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE UNITED SERVICES.
PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).
WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.C.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School [illegible] model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Rugby, &c., and as at most of these [illegible] Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, So[illegible]	nominated, 60 Guineas per annum.	
Do.	unnominated, 70	"
Do.	Civilians, &c., 80	"
Do. [illegible]	[illegible], nominated, 15	"
Do.	unnominated, 18	"
Do. do.	Civilians, 20	"

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gratefully received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. [illegible], Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	Rs. 30 per doz. qts.
	Laubenheimer	" 15 "
	Steinwein	" 20 "
	Liebfraumilch	" 20 "
CLARETS—	Chateau de Francs	" 11 "
	Chateau Leoville	" 24 "
	Chateau Lafite	[illegible]
	[illegible]	" 16 "
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—	Rs. 5 per [illegible] Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.	
	[illegible] doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.	
CHAMPAGNE—	[illegible], at Rs. 22 per Case of 1 doz. [illegible]	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND [illegible]
WINE MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

[illegible]

From Messrs. [illegible]
Messrs. [illegible]

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel [illegible] occupies a central position, and is [illegible] placed within the reach of several Points [illegible] the Station and [illegible] always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto [illegible] to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of [illegible]

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep in stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS AS BEFORE.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements [illegible] every-necessaries, such as [illegible] Wines, &c. [illegible] passages to and from Europe and [illegible]

Crawford Market.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ...6s. [illegible]d.

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

	oz.	s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	at 6 [illegible]	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11	at 6 [illegible]	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14	at 6 6	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Wares, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 30 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice [illegible] to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, [illegible]
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in Imitation of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK B[illegible] was sentenced, by the [illegible] Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the labels of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH OCTOBER, 1874.

No public telegrams of to-day's date have come in up to the time of going to press.

In Saturday's closing message the only new feature respecting Cotton is a quotation of 8d. per lb. for Mid Uplands, February-March shipment, which is equivalent to a decline of about ⅛d. per lb. from previous quotations.

There has been little or nothing done to-day in STERLING EXCHANGE, and as a rule rates are unaltered, the only exception being demand Bank Bills which have been done at 1-32d. per rupee over Saturday's rate. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 1-32d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 17-32d. to 7/16d.	,,
Credits, 6 ,,	1s. 10 5-8d.	,,
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11-16d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unaltered rates. The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay is again extremely favourable, the following changes having taken place since the last statement, viz. :—

Proprietors' Capital	Inc. Rs.	47,950
Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. ,,	9,51,718
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	53,238
Deposits	Inc. ,,	2,83,392
Loans	Dec. ,,	1,63,252
Discounts	Inc. ,,	4,72,383
Cash Balance with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	1,88,462
Ditto at H. O.	Inc. ,,	11,27,279

The SHARE MARKET has again been weak especially for Spinning shares, which show a general decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Land shares are steady. Bank of Bombays dull and lower.

In COTTON there has been nothing doing for export, but prices are nominally unaltered, dealers still holding out for previous rates.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £2-1-3 for ready, £2-?-6 for November-December, and £2-10 per ton for January shipment by steamer.

PIECE GOODS are only steady, the demand being only moderate at unchanged values.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates pre Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
15,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	12p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1 490
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	275	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	615
15,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	25	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	118xd
1,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

82	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
100	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,150
80	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,150
90	1,000	all	200ps	Bombay United	1,380
1,000	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	2?5
900	1,000	500	..	Colaba Spinning	1,100
2,?00	4,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755
1,500	1,250	all	125p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,265
1,500	1,000	all	115ps	Great Eastern	1,475
700	1,000	all	..	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,380
750	1,000	all	115p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,390
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,450
350	1,000	500	65p.s	Madras U. Spinning	1,250
1,??	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,450
900	1,000	all	200ps	Morarjee Spinning	1,445
4,?00	625	all	340*	Oriental	840
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
500	1,000	1,000	150p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	[illegible]
500	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	248-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	247
£20	192-1-5	do.	Do. New	[illegible]
£20	43-10-7	do.	Ditto	[illegible]
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
£10	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,355
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	146
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,440
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	340

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,550
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	610
250	5,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
1??	1,000	1,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	2,000
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
200	300	all	50p.s	Do New	475
850	1,000	1,000	65p.s	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	37½ps	Carwar Company	700
600	1,5??	all	70ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,50 x.d.
350	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	8,500	all	Rs. 225	Fort Press Co.	4,300
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	250
3?0	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	425
350	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	450
300	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
800	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
125	2,500	750	130 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	200 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,250
400	850	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
170	1,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	240ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,640xd.
1,000	..	all	12p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
200	..	200	2p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
2,150	..	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	..	all	..	Mechanics' Buildings Co.	15
..	500	all	45 ps	Treacher & Co	380
..	25	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation		
.....	30	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th October, compared with the statement issued on 10th October :—

LIABILITIES.		10th Oct. Rs.	17th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,41,000		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,47,675		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,05,500		
		86,46,225	86,94,175
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		43,43,189	52,94,907
Do. do. do. at Branches		15,07,513	14,54,275
Other Deposits		1,49,66,993	1,52,50,385
Post Bills		26,383	19,512
Cash Credits, undrawn		4,99,323	5,02,103
		3,15,39,526	3,27,65,257
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		44,57,266	44,98,043
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize		13,03,451	12,72,950
Loans, on Security of do. do.		30,96,379	29,33,127
Current Accounts, overdrawn		11,896	9,619
Bills Discounted		95,55,611	1,00,27,994
Stamps		5,349	5,270
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,05,775		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,000		
		3,90,775	3,90,775
Bullion		...	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents		10,88,858	9,00,396
Cash and Currency Notes		1,15,99,942	1,27,27,203
		3,15,39,526	3,27,65,257

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th October, as compared with that for 6th October :—

LIABILITIES.	6th Oct. Rs.	A.	P.	12th Oct. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,07,847	7	9	16,07,617	7	9
Treasury Balance	3,72,64,367	10	5	3,44,23,211	12	0
Total Deposits	2,66,53,445	0	8	2,76,98,834	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,51,260	7	9	6,90,884	11	9
Sundries	6,80,522	5	8	6,85,686	11	11
Rs.	8,64,08,052	0	4	8,71,00,835	9	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,86,48,353	8	6	1,86,93,240	12	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	88,67,375	11	5	87,28,775	11	5
Credits do. ditto	4,?5,488	11	0	28,61,897	6	5
Bill discounted	1,86,79,227	7	8	1,92,63,047	14	11
Dead Stock	10,75,673	15	7	10,75,731	9	4
Stamps	14,246	5	6	15,025	12	6
Balance with other Banks	4,74,314	5	2	5,?,624	4	8
Sundries	42,237	4	2	37,551	9	2
Bullion	4,26,603	10	11	4,51,782	15	2
Cash at Head Office	1,45,20,304	2	6	1,39,58,559	13	11
Do. at Branches	2,11,72,331	14	5	2,11,22,397	2	4
Rs.	8,64,08,052	0	4	8,71,00,835	9	10

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Durga-puja holidays commenced to-day, and business will remain suspended at the public offices and banks until Tuesday, the 27th. The markets have already begun to feel the influence of the holidays, and have been very quiet during the three working days since the departure of the last English mail. Cotton manufactures are not going off so fully as they were, but future prospects of consumption are believed to be remarkably good, and a large trade is expected next month.

There has been no further augmentation in the demand for money, and the Bank's cash balances, by their statement of Monday night, had decreased only 6 lakhs, the total still standing at 3½ crores. The "other deposits" have increased about 11 lakhs, now standing at 2¾ crores, and the Government balances are nearly 3¼ crores, having fallen only 28 lakhs during the week, notwithstanding the very large sums of Council Bills that must now be in course of payment. There has been a decline of 18 lakhs in the advance against Government Securities, and the Bills Discounted show the small increase of 6 lakhs. So far, there is, therefore, no prospect of dearer money ahead. During the holidays Council Bills will be accumulating; further moderate shipments of Silver have been made from Europe, and there will, no doubt, be the usual backflow of money into the Bank after business is resumed. There is not likely to be any excitement or extraordinary activity in any branch of business, so that at present the balance of probabilities is in favour of easy money for the rest of the year.

There are still no transactions reported in new *Indigo*, the advance gained in the London October sales being perhaps scarcely equal to expectations. The estimates of the crop remain unchanged. *Tea* has brought a further advance here, especially for finest qualities, and the sales have again gone off with good spirit, both here and in London. There is still no demand for baled Jute, but good and fine qualities of loose are fetching full prices, while medium and inferior are neglected. Government is now advertising for sale about 20,000 tons of Rice, part of their surplus provision for the famine, and it is expected to go at low prices. Advices from Burmah point to a probable crop of 8 lakhs of tons for the coming season.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling is again fractionally lower, but with a stronger appearance at the close, attributable perhaps only to the necessity of getting shipping documents forward before the block of the next twelve days. Document Bills have been mostly sold at 1-10 9-16 and, after touching 1-10½, hardened yesterday to 1-10⅝. There have been very few First-class Credits in the market, and their price has generally been 1-10 3/8, but yesterday a sixteenth more was given, and some which could not find private buyers, and had to go forward by the mail, went to Banks as high as 1-10 9/16. The demand for remittance has been but moderate, and what has been supplied by the Banks has been mostly at 1-10 5/16, but exceptionally 1-10 3/8 has been obtainable to a small extent. There has also been a comparatively large amount of demand paper, and telegraphic remittance, taken from two of the Banks at 1-10. The rates closed as under—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-9⅞ to 1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10¼
Bank Bills, 6 ,, ,,	1-10 5/16 to ⅜
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10 7/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10 9/16 to ⅝

France.—Business is very limited, and the quotation is 2.38½f. to 39 for six months' sight document paper.

Bombay.—Rates unchanged, with little or nothing doing.

China.—There are but few bills offering, and what there are find buyers easily at the previous rate of 219 to ¼, documents at 30 days' sight.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There are still signs of reviving activity in this department, and the tendency of the week has been favourable, a better enquiry and rather an upward movement being apparent. Should the Money Market remain easy, it is very probable a good business may be seen next month.

Government Securities keep very steady, and the 5½ per cents. have now followed the late advance in the other descriptions. Without any strong enquiry there has still been a fair amount of business negotiated. The closing quotations of yesterday were—

4	per cents.	...	103¼ to ⅜
4½	do.	...	104½ to ¾
5½	do.	...	110 to ¼

Bank Shares.—The profitable business that the Bank of Bengal must lately have been doing has at last begun to attract attention, and business has been done in their shares, commencing at 1,415 end of last week, gradually working up to 1,425 yesterday. National's are quoted at 122. In Agra's there have been repeated transactions at 94, and in Mussoorie's at 119 to 120½. Delhi and London are very firm at 185.

Tea Shares have been in moderate but improving demand, and Singell's after selling slowly at 125 to 126, took a sudden start yesterday to 150. Kurseong and Darjeeling contributories, after having been done at 103, an advance of 5 rupees, are now quoted at 100. East India's remain at 85 to 86, but there have been time bargains at higher rates. Burkola's have been sold at 108, and Kalacherra's at 120 and 118, now quoted 119 to 120, which is a farther small [illegible] were sold at 139½, ex dividend, in the beginning of the week, but are now called 140 to 141. A sale of Debing's is reported at 70, and one in Kunchunpore's at 83. The enquiry is spreading over the market, and prospects generally are favourable.

Spinning Mill Shares continue very firm, but business has not been extensive. Barnagore's, after being let go at 147 and 147½, are now strongly enquired for at 149, and may be quoted at from that to 150; the prospects of dividend are very favourable. Budge-Budge [illegible] premium, with business done at 28 for time. Bowreah's [illegible] price of 122, and that remains the quotation. Seebpore's have [illegible] at 3 and 3½ premium, but 4 is now the rate. Calcutta Jute have advanced to 260, and there has been business at 265 for time. Howrah are now quoted at 1 discount to par. Port Gloster's are at about 112, Goosery's at 234, and Oriental's at 11 premium.

Coal Shares are still the favourite investment, and are not easily obtainable. Bengal's have advanced to 1,400, and Equitable's to 280, transactions in both for cash, and in the latter at a considerable advance for time. New Beerbhoom's remain at 112 for the original shares, and the new issue has advanced to 107. Raneegunge have been taken at 111 and 112.

Miscellaneous Shares—India General Steam have experienced a good advance, the latest business having been done at 510. In Press Shares no transactions have been reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s MULA, 548 tons, Captain W Morrison arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Safee, twenty-five grooms, nineteen horses, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R L Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Macaulay, Mr. Fitzgerald, and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s AVA, 1,708 tons, Captain G Patterson, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Calcutta (September 22nd) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr M de Lima, Lieut Col H L Groves, three natives, and fifty-six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s KURRACHEE, 516 tons, Captain T Nailer, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Captain Haines and Mr J Kingsmill. For Cutch—Mr Luckmidass Ludha. For different ports—Twenty-one deck passengers.

MESSRS. R RUBATTINO AND CO'S s.s. ARABIA, 1,019 tons, Captain G. Coboara, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Genoa (September 24th) calling at Leghorn, Messina, Port Said, Suez and Aden via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo:—8 cases butter, 1 case preserves, 1 case mineral water, 10 boxes and 250 cases wine, 6 barrels and 3,562 cases brandy, 1 case capsules, 101 cases corks, 15 cases fruits preserved, 15 cases liquor, 6 cases perfumery, 2 cases peppermint, 2 cases chemical drugs, 1 case labels, 96 cases claret, 1 case oil, 1 case copper chain, 2 cases shoes, 130 cases marbles, 1 case pianoforte, 20 packages vermouth, 2 cases haberdashery, 3 packages chairs, 81 cases piece-goods, 2 cases woollens, 8 cases marble blocks, 100 cases marble tiles, 2 cases worked marbles, 14 cases marble pieces, 1 case cheese, 10 bags seed, and 58 barrels oil.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Arabia (s)	Coboara	Genoa, Sept. 24.
18	Mula (s)	Morrison	Bussorah, Oct 17.
	Ava (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, Sept. 22.
19	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Oct. 1.
	Harold Harfager (s)	Hettberg	Aden, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Hydaspes (s)	Rennoldson	Aden and [illegible]
	Kurrachee (s)	Nailer	K. Coast [illegible] rachee.

The following vessel were entered out for loading [illegible]rday:—

Steamer Bokhara, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Venetia, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Almora, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Adria, to China, &c.
Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Cashmere, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
14	Queen Victoria (s)	Reid	London, Sept 5.
	Java (s)	Starratt	Singapore, Sept 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
14	Gondola	....	....
	Una	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
17	York	....	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 500 bundles nail rod iron, Khimjee Doongersee.
Marina s, 227 bundles bar iron, Tyabally Essoobally.

FROM LONDON.

Ethiopia s, 12 casks tallow, John Campbell and Co.
Lorne s, 2 bales wall paper, Tyabaliy Abdoolally and Co.; 25 bottles quicksilver, 23 barrels sal ammoniac, Tezpal Cama; 12 cases moselle, 35 cases claret, and 12 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 47 cases oilman-store, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 3 hogsheads claret, D. S. Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parsee s, 275 cwts myrabollams, Rewchund Manuckchund; 300 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godhoo; 675 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales hides, Shurreff Durvesh; 16 bags wheat, Dharsey Nanjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 51 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co; 60 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 8½ bales cotton, Toolseedass Morarjee; 73 bales cotton, Nensee Taizpall; 30 bales cotton waste, Booda Raghojee; 14 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Gocuidass.
Marina s, 227½ cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s, 8 cases shawls, Purmashwardass Juggonath; 1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,928¼ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bundles E teeth, S Durvesh; 54 bundles E teeth, Cupoorchund Canjee; 21 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrymon Amed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia s, 375 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Arabia s, 1,995 cwts wheat, Alsea, Riebe and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s, 173 packages red raisins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 2 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 156½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 66 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 50 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmal and Co; 11 chests opium, Rahimbuoy Alladinbhoy; 14 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Sewsarrul; 72 chests opium, Ramdas Khimjee; 7 chests opium, R Gungaram; 7 chests opium, E D Lungrana and Co; 1 chest opium, J Ramsua; 38 chests opium, S Nusserwanjee; 14 chests opium, N Nowrungroy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s, 12 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 15 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 12 chests opium, Hajarimull Nursingdass; 48 chests opium, B. R. Medy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Agra on Monday, the 24th day of August 1874, Private John Doyle, of the 59th Regiment of Foot, was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Agra, on the 17th May 1874, used violence against Corporal Robert Darlington, of the same regiment, by throwing a piece of brick at him, and striking him in the face with the same, the said Corporal Robert Darlington being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to penal servitude for 15 years, which sentence was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief to the extent of seven years' penal service only.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of September 1874, Gunner Robert Blackett, C Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, was charged with having, at Dinapore, on the 2nd of August 1874, been drunk. Also with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Dinapore, on the 2nd of August 1874, struck with his clenched fist Corporal Henry Marshall, of the same battery, the said Corporal being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office; and in having, at the same time, used insubordinate and threatening language to his said superior officer. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both charges and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years, which sentence was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Barrackpore on Tuesday, the 25th day of August 1874, Private Michael Cocklin, 62nd Regiment, was charged with having, at Barrackpore, on the 25th day of July 1874, been drunk. Also with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Barrackpore, on the 28th day of July 1874, struck with his clenched fist Corporal William Darking, of the same regiment, at the same time using insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"You * * *, I will knock you kicking," the said Corporal William Darking being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Also with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Barrackpore, on the 28th day of July 1874, when a prisoner in confinement in the detachment guard, wilfully destroyed one padlock, the property of Government, value twelve annas or thereabouts. The prisoner was found guilty of all the charges and sentenced to hard labour for seven hundred and thirty days (730); to be placed under stoppages until he shall have made good the value of the padlock, eleven annas and six pie, and to be fined the sum of one pound sterling. On considering the remarks of the Revising Officer, the Court reduced the sentence to penal servitude for five years and the deduction from pay above noted, which has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in Chief.

ARRIVALS—OCTOBER 17.

Morris, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Quarter Master General, to rejoin, from England.
Kennedy, Lieutenant, Adjutant 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, to rejoin, from England.
McVittie, Surgeon, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.
Willison, Conductor, Adjutant General's Department, to rejoin, from England.
Macquoid, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.
Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

OCTOBER 18.

Cox, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Commissariat Department, on medical certificate, from Meean Meer.
Pringle, Colonel, 35th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on leave, from Kamptee.

OCTOBER 19.

Percy, Major, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Ahmednugger.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 18.

Morris, Lieutenant Colonel, Quarter Master General's Department, to join, to Poona.

OCTOBER 19.

Hicks, Major, Bengal 49th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Rideout, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Faulkner, Colonel, Commandant 6th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Clarke, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, on duty, to Aden.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 14th October 1874.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Sept 1874.—By the Comdt 7th N I., appointing Capt W N Wroughton, to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to his duties as Qr Mr, until the return of Lieut.-Col P P L Stafford, or until further orders.

26th Sept 1874.—By the Comdg 38th N I, appointing Maj F F R Bishop, to officiate as Comdt, and Capt and Qr Mr E H Thomas, as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his other duties, vice Col E A Saunders.

30th Sept 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Division, Surgn-Maj Young, Garrison Surgn, to take charge of the Office of the Depy Surgn-Genl, Indian Medical Dept, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Depy Surgn-Genl Ranking proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

2nd Oct 1874—By the Comdt 38th N I, appointing Lieut-Col H A Hare, to officiate as Comdt, and Maj F F R Bishop, as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his own appointment, vice Col E A Saunders.

Leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut W D Corfe, 5th Bgde, to England, from date of embarkation per overland P and O Steamer from Madras; to appear before a Medical Board—Unfit to do duty with Troops.

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn S Knott, 9th Bgde, to England, from date of embarkation per overland P and O Steamer from Madras; to appear before a Medical Board—Unfit to do duty with Troops.

43rd Foot—H R H the Field Marshal Comdg in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Col F M Colvile, c b, from 1st to 8th Oct 1874, to enable him to re-join his Regt via Brindisi.

43rd Foot—Lieut E M Heathcote, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a Medical Board, per overland route, from Madras—Unfit to do duty with Troops.

18th Hussars—Capt F A S Mannock, in continuation of leave on private affairs, from 1st to 31st Oct 1874—Simla medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England in charge of the time-expired men, &c, from the Madras Presidency, under orders to Deollalee, for embarkation at Bombay on the troop-ship Malabar on the 25th Nov 1874 :—

Capt G L Smith, 107th Foot and Lieut S A Dodd, 48th Foot.

Capt Smith will accompany the party leaving Secundrabad on on the 5th Novr 1874.

The Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force will arrange for the party leaving Secundrabad on the 6th Nov, being sent in charge of an officer (should it be considered necessary) who will travel to and fro on duty at the public expense, and on completion of his duty return to his station without delay.

Lieut Dodd will accompany the party leaving Bellary on the 6th Nov 1874.

The Officer Comdg Ceded Districts will arrange for the party leaving Bellary on the 7th Nov 1874, being sent in charge of an officer (should it be considered necessary) who will travel to and fro on completion of his duty return to his station without delay.

The Officer Comdg Centre District will arrange for the parties leaving Madras on the 6th and 7th Nov 1874, being sent in charge of one officer for each party, who will travel to and fro on duty at the public expense, and on completion of their duty return without delay to their station.

The undermentioned individuals have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—

Lieut G R Moore, A-20th R A.
Asst Apothy O W Jones Medical Department.

The under-mentioned individual has passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—

Store Serjeant W T Wright, Ordnance Department.

Colonel R S Couchman, to 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 34th L I, from 12th December, vice Palmer, who, retires, but to join and officiate during Col Palmer's absence on general leave.

The following order is confirmed :—

26th Sept 1874—By the Officer Comdg R A, British Burmah Division, appointing Lieut W L Alves, R A, to act as Adjt and Staff Officer to the R A in the Division, from that date, vice Lieut W D Corfe, proceeded to Madras on medical certificate.

Leave of absence :—

Col J G Palmer, S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 34th Regt L I, from 20th Oct 1874, or date of departure until 11th Dec 1874 inclusive, Madras and Bombay, private affairs.

Major A G Murray, SC, doing general duty, Trichinopoly, from 10th Oct 1874, or date of departure, to 1st Jany 1875, Bangalore, Neilgherries and Madras, private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut C L Case, 20th Bgde, from 19th Sept to 17th Nov 1874, in extension, Neilgherries, medical certificate.

Medical Dept—Surgn-Maj J C Gibbs, in medical charge 8th N I, from 10th Sept 1874, to 25th Nov 1874, centre District and Mysore Division, private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th October 1874.

Lieut Col R W Elton, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to Agra for general duty.

Maj L E Evans, Bengal Infantry, is posted to Umballa for general duty.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz :—

Capt J C Greene, No 4 Baty, 23rd Bgde R A; Capt H N Jones, No 2 Baty, 13th Bgde R A; Capt [illegible] Mackenzie, A Baty, 19th Bgde R A; Capt R W Smith, No [illegible] Bgde R A.

Lieut W E Sharp, B Baty, C [illegible]; Lieut F F Ditmas, E Baty, A Bgde R H A; Lieut [illegible] G Baty, 8th Bgde R A; Lieut F C Clarke, D Baty, [illegible] Lieut G R Hadaway, A Baty, 9th Bgde R A; Lie[illegible]dge, No 4 Baty, 5th Bgde R A; Lieut D C Dean-[illegible] Bgde R A.

These officers are available for [illegible] the voyage home, and on arrival should repor[illegible] Depy Adjt Genl, R A Horse Guards. They [illegible] England in Jany next.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lahore Division Order, dated the 18[illegible] directing Surgn J S Gunn, M B, doing duty 13th Benga[illegible] assume medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancer[illegible] Meer as a temporary measure.

Dated the 19th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut an[illegible] R Stratford, 1st Batn 6th Foot, to officiate as Bgde [illegible] Meer, with effect from the date of departure of Ca[illegible] to attend the garrison course of instruction at Umb[illegible]

Presidency District Order, dated the 23rd Sept 187[illegible] Surgn H K M'Kay, doing duty in the Presidency Gen[illegible] to assume medical charge of the 44th N I, at Debroogh[illegible]

Peshawur District Order, dated the 25th Sept 1874, app[illegible] Surgn Francis Joseph Tuohy, M D, to the offg medical ch[illegible] the 12th N I.

Meean Meer Bgde Order, dated the 31st Aug 1874, directing Surgn H Whitwell to assume medical charge of the 11th Bengal Lancers, in addition to his other duties.

Lucknow Bgde Order, dated the 18th April 1874, directing Surgn W E B Moynan, M D, to proceed to Bareilly, and assume medical charge of the 11th N I.

Bhagulpore Station Order, dated the 4th July 1874, directing Surgn Maj N B Baillie to assume medical charge of the 4th N I as a temporary measure.

Puchmurree Station Order, dated the 17th Sept 1874, appointing Capt H H Taylor, 5th Foot, Station Staff Officer Puchmurree, to assume comd of the depot, vice Lieut Col R Baigrie, C B, proceeded on Field service in Assam; and Lieut E N Leahy, 44th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Capt H H Taylor.

6th Foot, (1st Batn)—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd Sept 1874, appointing Lieut E A Ball to officiate as Interpreter, vice Local Capt R. Stratford, appointed to officiate as Bgde Major at Meean Meer.

17th Foot (1st Batn)—Regimental order, dated the [illegible] Aug 1874, appointing Lieut N C Wiseman to officiate as Adjt, Paymaster and Quartermaster to the detachment at Peshawur, from the date of departure on leave of Lieut G L Field.

Dated the 8th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut N C Wiseman to act as Interpreter, with effect from the 18th Aug 1874, vice Lieut G L Field, proceeded on leave to England.

38th Foot—Regimental order, (left half-batn), dated the 3rd Sept 1874, appointing Lieut J F Egerton to act as Qr Mr to the left half-Batn, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Lieut G M Richmond, appointed to act as Adjt.

Dated the 11th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut G M Richmond to act as Adjt to the left half-batn, with effect from the 12th Aug 1874, vice Lieut J L Rose, resigned.

7th N I—Regimental order, dated the 12th Sept 1874, making the following arrangement consequent on the appointment of Lieut H C Lamb as offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation :—

Capt G Logan, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, with effect from the 2?th Aug 1874, and to act as Adjt, in addition to his duties as Qr Mr.

20th N I—Regimental order, dated the 14th Sept 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieut L B Irwin, and until Capt T D Madden joins the Regt, as offg Wing Officer—

Lieut L B Irwin, 1st Wing Subn and offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Subn and offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Irwin.

29th N I—Regtl order, dated the 14th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut E W Cowan, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut C C Dyce, proceeded on sick leave.

54th N I—Regimental order, dated the 11th Sept 1874, appointing Capt H W J Senior, 2nd Wing Subn, (returned to Regt from duty in the Comst Dept,) to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J G M DeL Bean.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars—Lieut G K Deane, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving Roorkee, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieut E C C Sandys, (F Baty, 19th Bgde,) to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 21st Sept to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate.

8th Foot, (1st Batn)—Maj and Local Lieut Col J V W H Webb, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Lieut R Oakeley, to remain at the Presidency, from the 16th Oct to the 15th Dec, in extension, to study the native languages.

36th Foot—Capt W Skerrett, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt; and fifteen months, to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

51st Foot—Lieut W Borwell, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th Sept to the 15th Dec on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Col J Y Gowan, (2nd in Comd 33rd N I) to remain at Allahabad, from the 17th Nov to the 31st Dec, on private affairs.

Lieut Col J Williamson (Comdt 26th N I,) to Bombay, from the 15th Oct to the 25th Nov on urgent private affairs, in extension.

Capt G C Ross, (3rd Squadn Officer 16th Bengal Cavalry,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieut C A Coles, (1st Wing Subn 36th N I,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regt, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn D J O'Flynn, M D (doing duty with 19th Bgde R A) to remain at Mussoorie from the 4th Oct to the 30th Nov on medical certificate in extension.

Surgn C H Swayne, (doing duty with the 92nd Foot,) to Dalhousie, from the 16th Sept to the 15th Nov, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj A K Reed, (in medical charge 44th N I,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regt, under the rules of 1854, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mail which came into force from the 1st July and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	12 NOON.	12-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M. for Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 5 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—October 15th, at Kolhapur, the wife of D. E. Hughes, M. D., F. R. C. S., Ed., Bombay Medical Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELDER—October 11th, at Kooshtea, the wife of Captain A Elder, of a daughter.

FYFE—October 14th, at No 20, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of William Crichton Fyfe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MASCALL—DUDGEON—October 2th, at Meean Meer, St Mary Magdalene's Church, by the Rev J. Brunesson, Lieutenant F Mascall, R. E., to Cecilia, daughter of the late S Dudgeon, Esq, of St Doloughs, Co Dublin.

DEATHS.

ELDER—October 11th, at Kooshtea, the infant daughter of Captain A Elder.

HARDING—October 14th, at Calcutta, Miss Matilda Harding, aged 25 years 3 months and 19 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1874.

THE late American scandal has caused great pain to all haters of nasty gossip. We feel sure, therefore, that this pain must have been specially felt in all Anglo-Indian society. America, though a great nation, is yet in its infancy when compared with what it may become in the future: its peoples are only just beginning to talk about their ancestors, now that they have had time to have had grandfathers, and none can say what their condition shall be after a few more generations. Many qualified to express an opinion do not hesitate to state their conviction that America is destined to take a great place in the world's future history, to take the lead, and show the way to a new development of social order. In spite of all the eccentricities that crop up here and there, the Agapemones, the system of Spiritual wives, the Mormon infatuation, and so forth, American society on the whole is conducted on the principles generally considered the highest, and its family life is formed after the noblest ideal that has as yet been introduced into our world. New York society, in its best phase, is as highly polished and as delightful as any in the world. Many visitors to New York judge of American manners and customs from the second or third rate society they, as ordinary passers through, are apt to meet in hotels, and such like places. They have no opportunity of knowing, without special introductions, what the best New York society really is. The inner circles cannot be penetrated by everybody. Hence arises, we think, very much of the mistaken ordinary views on American ways and institutions politely designated as Yankee or Yankeeism. Those who know what the best American society really is,—its polish, its pleasantness, its purity, the elegance, the refinement, the culture that pervades it through and through, the prettiness and cleverness of its women, the courtesy of its men, will join in no such coarse denunciations. Under these circumstances, it is the more painful to have to notice with what avidity a miserable social scandal has been seized upon by all classes alike. For nearly four years, the scandal mongers had been sniffing round the Plymouth Church, and, at last, exulted vastly when the cry was given, and they saw that the game had broken cover, and promised a good run through the open country. Tally ho! tally ho! and one and all started helter-skelter, if haply they might be in at the Plymouth Pastor's death! It is this appearance of interest in such a scandal that, we think, has shocked Anglo-Indian society so deeply. There has been forced on its notice just that phase of modern social life which it regretfully is aware exists indeed, but from any open revelation of which it studiously averts its eyes, and concerning which it maintains the strictest reticence. That our society should have had its delicacy so ruthlessly invaded, by American prurience, is a sad evil. If such publicity, such eager fastening on the minutest detail, such acceptance of each fresh whisper, such curious searching into the whole of these domestic frailties, such readiness to believe the worst, such shoulder-shrugging exclamations of "No smoke without fire," should often be presented through the press, who knows but that even our [illegible] innocent, and, almost we had said, [illegible] Anglo-Indian society, may not be tainted in time, and learn to copy the example so heedlessly given by America? The simplest character is possible of being perverted by bad example through contact with such evil imaginations. There is much human nature, somebody has said, in man, and even Anglo-Indian humanity, superior as it has been to these things, may be liable to fall from its highstandard.

We, therefore, though with much hesitation, venture to speak of this matter, and to draw attention to this danger in good time. We noticed the other day, that it was stated that some original and valiant Christian minister in Calcutta had undertaken to form a society for the *Prevention of evil speaking*, and nobly expressed his intention of restraining himself, however great the sacrifice of self-gratification, from all such ill natured use of the gift of speech for the future. In our lay simplicity we at first thought that such a new Society could scarcely be necessary, seeing that it is one of the fundamental rules of the great society known as Christianity that the tongue should be controlled and restrained from its thoughtless and its mischief-making propensities. We thought that the gift of speaking with *new tongues* was a peculiarity of this religion, and that the majority of Anglo-Indians, being such exemplary Christians, surely paid attention to this obligation of their professed faith. We, however, begin to see now the wisdom and forethought of this proposal. The courageous originator of the suggestion foresaw evidently the danger possible in this public discussion of the Beecher Scandal, and at once took measures to prevent its imitation amongst any of his single believers. Unnecessary as yet as such additional tongue-regulating society (S. P. E. S.) let us suppose it to be called) may be, we cannot say how soon its beneficial restraints may be required. We therefore cordially recommend it to our readers' attention. From what we have already said, it will be seen that we cannot again speak much of this American Scandal itself. The man accused has been acquitted by a most judiciously selected committee of all irregularity or undue manifestations of affection. Ordinary men must not hastily judge of such delicate relations, and all such paternal and platonic expressions of regard as were objected to by the accuser must not be lightly spoken of by those unaccustomed to the privileges of a pious circle. If this case had occurred in India, indeed, where all live in glass houses, surrounded by the eyes of ayahs, matys, butlers, dirzies, dhobies, we might have expected that a wrong interpretation might have spread through the bazaar. The administration, in all purity, of these "holy kisses," would be quite misunderstood by such mistresses, and Mr. Tilton has clearly lowered himself in the social scale by allowing in himself the same suspicions unworthy notions. Why did he not do as he was required? for all would eagerly urge out here—"Hush it up!" All here, at least, would have agreed that there was no foundation for any such a wrong interpretation, and that all such suspicions were worthy alone of uncivilised and heathen whisperers. These evil-thinking heathen, as is well known, furnish the foundation for all the evil reports of any of the slight indiscretions that are sometimes foolishly dragged into notice amongst ourselves. The one great mistake of the privileged members of the New York Plymouth Church seems to have been the failure to recognise in time the presence amongst them of one incapable of appreciating the spiritual privileges accorded to his wife amongst others. An enemy was "amongst them," they failed to discover that he was not "*of them.*"

Another suggestion made to us by this grave scandal is, that the rule of monogamy is really and strictly accepted by all modern civilised society. The excitement in New York and throughout America shows, that in spite of the many novel theories and practices in this matter, which have started into existence of late years, the verdict given by the voice of the many is that this rule shall still prevail. That great difficulties surround its enforcement, is granted; that a silent acquiescence in much that is in disagreement with it is necessary, is also granted. The present state of society, the riches of some, the poverty of others, the disproportion in the number of the two sexes, the novel medical theories fearlessly taught, all are urged as reasons for the mitigation of the recognised rule. But civilized society, nominally at least Christian as it is, when occasion is given, and in spite of all the private lapses in its midst, speaks with unmistakeable vigour, and insists that the law for social and individual elevation which has existed so long shall still be its rule. If individual men here and there hold different opinions, they must keep them to themselves, and be careful to keep any practical fulfilment of them out of all prominent notice. The penalty of neglecting this, if any persist in so doing, may well be social ostracism. Against the general verdict of civilised society, it is useless for any individual to strive, and we think that good will have been obtained even out of the evil of the unsavoury prominence given to these American alleged incontinences, if this fact shall be recognised in quarters where it has been disregarded, if not unrecognised. The subject of matrimony in its usual aspect is undergoing the same scrutiny as to its merits, as all other subjects, whether political, social, historical, or religious, are undergoing. Whether relief shall be given in certain cases by duly authorised divorce courts; whether it shall be possible for people who have made a mistake in the matrimonial lottery to be loosed from an uncongenial life-long captivity; whether the wishes of some to marry their deceased wife's sister shall be declared lawful or otherwise; whether a wife shall have the right to keep for her separate use her own property; whether after marriage she is obliged to be more or less obedient to her husband's wishes, are questions that may be safely left to the rightful authorities to settle, according to the matured judgment of the majority. Excepting, we think, a few one-sided enthusiasts, all sensible men recognise the right of the responsible Legislature of this or that country and age to settle these questions for the community it governs. On the grave questions of polygamy or monogamy no toleration of discussion even is generally allowed. If licence were to be looked for anywhere it might surely be in such a new country as America: yet the stern and unflinching manner in which the general opinion has been expressed on the subjects of slavery and of Mormonism leaves no room for doubt as to what is the prevailing opinion amongst all mixed classes of this new nation. This one opinion is loudly and unmistakeably insisted on. Rich and poor, liberal and illiberal, educated and uneducated, unite in maintaining that the rule of one man having one wife is the rule that is accepted by all as a *sine quâ non.* As the condition of the right development of modern human society, as the recognised condition of admission into intimacy in society, acceptance of this law is required at least with outward pretension and decency. Let a strong-minded man venture (not to hold but) to express a different opinion; woe be to him! This, in the present dubious state of men's minds on all questions, is worth notice. It means much concerning the future of those questions which at present agitate the various members of the human family, as to their proper relations one to the other. If the result of the Beecher-Tilton scandal be only that it makes clearer to the eye of the doubtful what is the general determination of modern civilised society, its unpleasant consideration will not have been without good effect.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

GENERAL regret is felt in Bombay at the harshness of the sentences passed by the Chief Magistrate on the sepoys of the 20th Regiment who recently had a scuffle with the police. Without discussing the evidence, we think it is plain that there was no malice or bad blood in the matter, and that the quarrel arose out of a sincere belief on the part of the sepoys who according to the rule of the road are entitled to have carriages stopped to give them a free right of way when they are on duty, that one of the party would have been knocked down if he had not seized the horse's reins. It seems a pity that Mr. Cooper should have done his best to perpetuate ill-feeling between the military and the police by sentencing the sepoys to hard labour, and we cannot but hope that this part at all events of the sentence may yet be remitted.

SIR MADHAVA RAO, Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, sends us a letter, published elsewhere, which we confess we have received with pleasure. About a week ago we and other Indian newspapers quoted from a Bangalore paper an account of the last moments of Saadut Khan, the hero of the Indore massacre and several similar feats. That account contained one most damaging statement against the present Maharajah of Indore. It was not impossible that Saadut Khan said it, because it was just like what a spiteful Mussulman would say who had caused much mischief in this world, and desired to do a deal more before quitting it altogether. Therefore, we published the statement. It is the custom of Indian officials to allow all sorts of calumniatory assertions to pass unnoticed, thinking them utterly beneath their notice, but forgetting the fact that their silence only helps to fix the belief of the public in the truth of the calumny. We think Sir Madhava Rao has shown good sense in the course he has adopted. Had he not given the most emphatic contradiction to the particulars in the so-called account of Saadut Khan's last moments, the public would have been apt ever afterwards, when thinking of Holkar to think also of the words of Saadut Khan. Now, however, no slanderer against the political good faith of one of the foremost native princes in India will have these words to depend upon. Had they remained uncontradicted Holkar would have been regarded with suspicion, and, with some, his treachery would have become an article of faith on no other authority than a garbled description of the last words of a murderous felon.

THE *Vanity Fair* contributed to the Prince of Wales, as was ingeniously [illegible] time ago, so that we suppose [illegible] the paper received a considerabl[illegible] His Royal Highness is not [illegible] the innuendoes and spiteful assertions against Lord Northbrook, which are perpetually occurring in that journal. By the last number of *Vanity Fair* to hand we find that Lord Northbrook is almost finally disposed of, for the writer deposes him from his Viceregency and sets another nobleman up in his place. According to *Vanity Fair*, matters have come to such a crisis that Mr. Disraeli has nominated Lord Wharncliffe to be Viceroy and Governor General of India in the event of Lord Northbrook's resignation of that post being accepted. Lord Wharncliffe is a lately converted Conservative, and though *Vanity Fair* might have desired to show how much gratitude lurks in the Premier's breast, it is scarcely fair to prove it at the expense of Lord Northbrook's high and honourable appointment. With many people at home, doubtless, the wish that Lord Northbrook should resign is father to the thought; but we are aware of no reason why he should oblige them by doing so. The people of India, as a rule, have a high opinion of His Lordship's capabilities as a financier and shrewd and broad-minded statesman, scorning to waste time or energies upon petty affairs, and, if it is all the same to *Vanity Fair*, we would rather it would leave him to us, and keep Lord Wharncliffe to itself, for some time longer. We have some authority for saying that there is nothing generally known in India at present about the intention to retire which is attributed to Lord Northbrook, and there is no apparent reason why His Excellency should retire.

WE mentioned a few days ago, that the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, would soon be summoned to Calcutta, probably in December. There is at present on the legislative anvil a British Burmah Revenue Bill, and Mr. Eden's presence, in consultation on the measure, at the head-quarters of the Government of India, is desired. The Chief Commissioner is assured of a cordial reception. It is well known that he stands high in the estimation of Lord Northbrook's administration, who thoroughly appreciate his able conduct of the affairs of the province entrusted to his charge—especially the excellent arrangements made by him for the purchase and shipment from Rangoon of the large supplies of Burman rice, indented for by the Government of India for famine relief purposes. Those arrangements saved the State a good deal of money, as but for them Government would have been at the mercy of local speculators; and, besides having to pay more, would not have been either so timely or so well served. The development of the external trade of Burmah received an impetus from the famine-relief demands of 1873-74; but in every respect has its progress of late been truly wonderful. In 1872-73, the increase in the sea-borne trade rose to two and a half millions sterling. That was deemed surprising; but we understand that the increase this year will not be short of four millions sterling, or thirty per cent. of the gross annual value. The Chief Commissioner is understood to hold that there is no limit to the prosperity of the province, provided a little money be spent in opening out communications. It is considered especially desirable to re-open the old trade route with Talifoo, which, now that the last of the Panthay leaders has been disposed of by the Chinese, is actually awaiting us. But the great want of the province is railways. A cheap line of railway is needed up the Irrawaddy valley, and another up the Sitang valley to Tonghoo. These lines might be constructed for three-fourths of a million sterling, and they would place Rangoon in close contact with the China trade. The Irrawaddy Company's steamers now run regularly up that river once and often twice a week, and, with their heavy flats, are invariably loaded as full as they can hold.

IN the columns of a contemporary there appeared yesterday a letter regarding the "Poorundhur Sanitarium," signed by Lieutenant Angus, the Staff Officer. We were exceedingly glad to notice this letter, and trust that it will be the means of bringing landlords and proprietors of hotels, who have property or "houses to let" in and around the hill stations of Bombay, to their proper senses. As the writer says, "the landlords in Poona will, on application, tell you they have agents resident on the hills to whom tenants have only to apply when they want anything." But these agents are "worse than useless." "They, on the other hand, tell you that they can do nothing without reference to the landlords." It is the same way with hotel-keepers and their managers. But this is a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue. The charges for a temporary residence on "the hills" are enormous, and it is only in case of absolute necessity that they come within the reach even of those who are well-to-do in the world. A married man goes to one of these hotel-keepers or landlords, and makes a *bundobust* for a couple of months for his sick wife and children to remain there, probably on a somewhat reduced scale of charges. What is the consequence? Directly the hill begins to fill the manager of the hotel or the landlord of the bungalow at once demands increased charges or a higher rent. The husband is away: he cannot afford to leave his business: and thus the sick wife and children are put to all sorts of inconveniences, and the probability is that the husband is mulcted for extra charges, and if he does not choose to pay them he is told to quit: and this after a lengthy correspondence, as the rooms will fetch more and are required for some one else, perhaps some one with whom money is no object. It is, as a general rule, people who are on their first visit to the hill stations who are thus taken in. It nevertheless becomes a matter of serious consideration for all. We trust that all respectable hotel-keepers and landlords of bungalows on our hill stations will at once rectify the state of matters brought to notice by Lieutenant Angus. The Commandant or the Superintendent ought (if they have not already) to have the power to compel these men to keep their property in thorough order, so that the public may not be the sufferers; for, as before stated, those who avail themselves of a trip to a hill station avail themselves of a luxury, which, though not within the reach of every one, might easily be made so. A change of air and scene, and rest from the office chair improves any man's health and makes him a much better servant to his master. But this (expenses that have to be incurred for returning to these hill stations [illegible] that many have altogether [illegible] of going to the hills, [illegible] thought is. In conclusion, we [illegible] the public will be extremely obliged [illegible] Angus for offering to give them a[illegible] tions in his power when they wish [illegible] Poorundhur sanitarium.

THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR [illegible] INDORE MASSACRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of your [illegible] served with surprise what was alleged [illegible] account of the last moments of S[illegible] the mutineer who was hanged be[illegible] instant.

That account, as reproduced in y[illegible] sion, is as follows :—

"On the prisoner being led on, [illegible] of the jail gate, and catching [illegible] gallows, he said, 'I am going to th[illegible] I am innocent of what I have do[illegible] obeyed the order of my master. [illegible] he was immediately told to [illegible] tain Durand, which caused [illegible] be passed by the sight-seers."

I can have no hesitation [illegible] account is utterly contrary to truth, [illegible]

I have abundant evidence [illegible] But it may be sufficient to state that [illegible] has been made to Captain Durand [illegible] 2nd Assistant to the Agent Governor [illegible] and who was present at the execution [illegible] capacity of Magistrate, and was quite [illegible] the convict during the whole time, and Captain Durand "gives an unqualified d[illegible] statement" quoted above. He is [illegible] positively that no mention was made of His Highness' name, and that nothing of the nature reported in the extract occurred."

It is much to be regretted that such false news is put in circulation.

As a lover of truth and justice, you will, I am sure, publish this contradiction and do all in your power to counteract the effect of the misrepresentation.—I have, &c.,

T. MADHAVA ROW,
Minister to His Highness Maharajah Holkar.
Indore Durbar Office, 17th October 1874.

THE HEAD PROMOTER ON THE BOMBAY OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE (LIMITED) AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to return you my best thanks for the excellent advertisement you have given the proposed Bombay Stock Exchange Company by your valuable leading article in to-day's issue. It is refreshing to find a newspaper editor who can write such moderate and impersonal criticism conceived in such a gentlemanly spirit and written in such a refined tone.

Your allusion to my connection with an unfortunate Joint Stock Bank to the liquidation of which I have recently been appointed by the Court of Chancery, and with which the Bombay Stock Exchange [illegible] have nothing whatever to do, is as impertinent as it is absurd, and any man of sense will see that such personal vituperation will not further the cause you evidently have at heart, which is to attempt to injure a great and useful undertaking because other journalists of more liberal and advanced views have looked favourably upon it. An editor must indeed be hard up for arguments when he is driven to make use of the cowardly weapon of vulgar abuse in order to support his views.

I leave the public to judge whether the article you have written is not conceived in the worst possible taste and whether he who composed it is a gentleman.

I reserve to myself the right of publishing this letter in other newspapers.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY STEAD.

** It gives us much pleasure to publish this letter, which may be regarded as the last dying speech and confession of the Open Stock Exchange Company (Limited). We are also very glad to learn that Mr. Stead thinks the Editor of this journal is not a gentleman. Had he held the contrary opinion, we might well have trembled for our reputation.—ED. B. G.

NO SOLUTION AT ALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be regretted that "Pons Asinorum" cannot be complimented on the accuracy of his "simple solution" of the problem proposed [illegible] a few days ago. In the first place it is impossible to see how he infers the similarity of a pair of triangles and obtains a proportion, unless he has persuaded himself that the angle subtended by the tower is equal to that which only *appears* to be its vertical and opposite angle. Then again the distance between the top of the tower and the top of the embankment is not "—, divided by sin i," for sin —1 a—c divided by the distance from the top of the tower to the top of the embankment is [illegible] than sin —1 i. It is plain that "Pons Asinorum" has "seriously confounded" himself by erroneously assuming that the straight line representing the distance from the summit of the tower to the summit of the embankment is in one and the same straight line with that representing the slope of the embankment.

19th October. [illegible]

BOMBAY.

THE report comes from Surat that the Guicowar of Baroda has taken a large bungalow there and will shortly visit it for a change.

MR. HERBERT M. BIRDWOOD is appointed Joint Judge of the Tanna District, but continues to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, until further orders.

THE POONA SEASON OF 1874 is now drawing to a close and the merchants who went up from Bombay are now preparing to pack up and leave the city.

THE HON'BLE A. ROGERS left Poona yesterday for Bombay. The usual salute due to his rank as a Member of Council was fired from the Saluting Battery.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA gave orders for the release of some of the prisoners in the Baroda Jail, on the 10th instant, on account of the eclipse of the sun.

IT is alleged that the Army Clothing Department which is now at Lallbaug, Parell, will be removed to the house of Mr. Limjee Manockjee Banajee at Mazagon. Lallbaug is to be turned into a spinning mill.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest at Carnac Bunder on Sunday last, touching the death of one Raja, a fisherman. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death resulted from apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Sunday afternoon last, whilst an old blind mendicant named Gariboola Shaik Hoosein was attempting to cross the Bhendy Bazar road near the Nurse [illegible] Mosque, he was run over by a hack buggy driven by Shawoo Babun. The latter cried out "pais, pais," and pulled in the horse, but to no purpose. The injured man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died yesterday. A Coroner's jury held on the body returned a verdict that the death was accidental.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—A Coroner's jury was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of Munilal Nuggurchund, a child about two years of age. The deceased lived with his mother in the second storey of a chawl in the [illegible]. On Sunday last, while the mother was cleaning cooking utensils in her room, the child walked into the passage and fell down into the street through the cross bars of a window, which were rather wide apart. The jury found that death resulted from fracture of the skull.

OUR WEATHER.—We think we may now say that we have said farewell to the monsoon of 1874. With the rain which fell so heavily on Friday evening (which in some parts of Camp took the shape of hail) the monsoon seems to have closed. The rain we have had last week has evidently been a portion of the North-East Monsoon, for we read in the Madras papers that the storm signals were flying in Madras Roads several days last week. We have got an unusual share of this rain: it is very uncommon to have so much rain in the month of October. The rain which fell on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week was unusually heavy: nullas seemed to flow from every corner of the camp and in Camp, and the roads in some places were almost impassable. Saturday morning [illegible] drizzling rain at daybreak, but soon the clouds cleared away and it became one of the bright[illegible] season. Yesterday (Sunday) was also a [illegible]

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T INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.]

[illegible] ATION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

LONDON, 19th October.

[illegible] Robinson, Governor of New [illegible], on behalf of the English Government, [illegible] the Fiji Islands and hoisted [illegible] there.

[illegible] Montague Steele has been gazetted [illegible] 51st Foot, vice Sir Horatio Shirley, [illegible] of the 88th Regiment.

THE MAILS.

[illegible] mails of the 25th ultimo were delivered [illegible].

LONDON, 17th October, Aft.

[illegible] Cotton Market closed dull. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] Cotton Market has been flat.

[illegible] 9½d.

[illegible] India .... 1s. 9 15/16d. to 1s. 10d.

[illegible] shares .... £47.

[illegible] shares .... £15-10.

[illegible] Bank shares .... £25.

[illegible] .... £27.

[illegible] .... 94¼.

do. .... 95¼.

do. .... 101.

[illegible] the Bank of France .... £50,759,000.

[illegible] circulation .... £102,500,000.

[illegible] Consols, for account .... 92⅝.

[illegible] Rentes, 1872 .... 99¼.

.... 57 11/16

[illegible] India steamer Cashmere, ar[illegible] from the Persian Gulf, found [illegible] Rose at Bushire on the 2nd of October [illegible] all quiet now at Bahrein. [illegible] appear [illegible] between the Turkish and Persian Governments, as no passengers from Bussorah were allowed to land at Bushire. The passengers by the Punjab, which vessel preceded the Cashmere, were carried on to Lingah in consequence of the prohibition and returned by the Cashmere, thinking to pass as passengers from Bombay or Kurrachee, but they were at once "spotted" by the Bushire authorities and were again refused permission to land. This, we are informed, has nothing to do with the reported outbreak of the plague at Bagdad, which seems to be altogether without foundation. H. M. S. Nimble arrived at Muscat on Sunday, the 11th, from Kurrachee, and H. M. S. Philomel had also left Kurrachee for the Gulf. The weather there is now becoming cool and pleasant.

The Rangoon Municipality are advertising for an Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,000, rising to Rs. 1,500 per month.

During the month of August last, 13,102 maunds of cotton, valued at Rs. 1,70,444, were exported from British Burmah.

The Calcutta Opera Season will open on the 2nd November, when *La Forza del destino* will be given for the first time in Calcutta. The second Opera will be *L' Elisir d' Amore* and the third *Ernani*.

A Bangalore paper has been given to understand that the Rev. Dr. C. H. A. Dall, M. A., of the American Mission, is shortly expected to arrive at that station to deliver a few lectures in favour of the Brahmo Somaj.

In another column, we publish a letter which has been addressed to the Bengal Government by the Calcutta Landholders and Commercial Association, praying for a searching enquiry into the case of Mr. Stevens, who was lately charged with murder.

An official newspaper in the Burmese language is shortly to be published under the auspices of the Education Department at Rangoon. Mr. L. Allan Gros is to be the editor. The paper will at first be published once a fortnight, but is to be ultimately converted into a weekly paper.

Colonel Sankey, R. E., Chief Engineer in Mysore, informed the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway on Saturday, that the waste weir of the [illegible] tank has been damaged, and that fears are entertained for the safety of the bridge near Coigoody. Mr. Elwin has accordingly decided not to run night trains between [illegible] and Bangalore until the danger has passed.

The case of Jonas Singh, the Native Christian, who was lately sentenced at Lucknow to eighteen months' imprisonment for an attempted criminal assault upon a young European girl, will be heard before the Judicial Commissioner, on appeal, immediately after the holidays. The prisoner's appeal will be sustained by his former counsel, Mr. Sackville Davis, and the chief ground of appeal, we are told, will hinge upon the question of credibility.

Captain St. John of H. M. S. Sylvia has published the following notice to Mariners, at Kobe, Japan:—"The breakers which have been reported off Oosima Island Lighthouse prove to be on examination, a rock, with 16 feet of water on it at low water. The lighthouse on Oosima Island bears from the rock S.W. ½ W., distant 1, 9-10 miles, and the north point of Katsusima, W. by N. [illegible] N., distant 3, 2-10 miles; bearings, magnetic. Lat. of rock, 33 deg. 29 min. 20 secs. N., long. 1[illegible] deg. 58 min. 30 secs. E."

The murderer of Mr. Haber, Acting German Consul at Hakodate, has been found guilty, and sentenced to death. His sentence has been referred to Tokio for ratification, as is usual in all capital cases, before being carried into execution. The culprit, on being interrogated, expressed sorrow at his act being likely to cause trouble to the Government, but he did not regret having killed a foreigner. He was securely bound when on his trial, and had to kneel down in court. At times there was some levity in his manner, but he mostly hung down his head while the trial proceeded.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras sets [illegible] the claims of the Jack-fruit tree as an agent [illegible] the neutralising of miasmata, and in support [illegible] his theory a correspondent writes as follows to the *Englishman*:—"Some 14 years ago I purchased a property in a very malarious district in the North-Western Provinces. I, with my assistants, European and native, served years of servitude to fever and ague. I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining native servants from other districts—in fact, after a short time, they all deserted. The population teemed with families crippled with goitre and idiocy. I had a very large compound, about 20 acres. I thought I would cut off a piece of the four sides—North, East, South and West—and plant Jack-trees. In about five years when the trees arrived at maturity the place became perfectly healthy. At the same time I encouraged the growth of Jack-trees in my villages with beneficial effects."

The Austrian corvette Friedrich arrived at Woosung on the 5th of September, and was detained there for want of water on the Bar until the 8th idem, when she proceeded up the river and anchored off the [illegible] wharf. The Friedrich is a wooden ship, and was built at Venice in 1856-57. She was for years a 16-gun frigate, but the advance [illegible] in the appliances of modern warfare induced the Government to equip her as a corvette. Captain Oesterreicher and his officers are specially commissioned to make scientific collections, and to survey the coast and take soundings in the ocean waters traversed by the corvette. They are also charged to make observations of the transit of Venus on the 9th Dec., for which purpose the ship will repair to Yokohama. All the scientific instruments necessary for this purpose have been brought out. After a short stay at Shanghai, the Friedrich will visit Japan, Manilla, Siam, South America, and Australia.

The [illegible] *Times* tells us that Colonel [illegible] discovered a sanitarium for Burmah [illegible] in the Toungoo District [illegible] feet above the level of the sea, and is within five days' journey of Toungoo, and is said by the native Karens to be the highest point in the chain of mountains which form the watershed of the Sittoung and Salween rivers. The ascent, says our contemporary, "takes place through primeval forest, where the observer cannot fail to be astonished at the immense variety of plants which meet [illegible], some of the trees being upwards of two hundred feet in height. The wood-oil tree was the most conspicuous; there were also several kinds of oak, chestnuts, nutmegs, and cinnamon, as well as the 'deadly Upas; all of which were pointed out to the party by General Blake, who was one of their number, and a proficient in botany. Among the curiosities were some parasites with riband like stems, some a foot broad, most of which had the opposite twist to a common corkscrew, an eccentricity none of the party were able to account for."

His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Braddell and W. H. Read, Esq., left Singapore on the 17th ultimo in H. M. S. Charybdis attended by the gun boats, Hart and Avon, for the Indau river,—the boundary between Johore and Pahang. It had been reported that the Bandahara of Pahang had encroached upon the territory of the Maharajah of Johore, in contravention of an award by Governor Cavenagh, to whom the boundary question was referred for arbitration; but the matter resolved itself into a quarrel between the headmen on opposite sides of the river owing to which two murders had been committed. His Excellency also visited the Bandahara at Pahang, who received him most hospitably, expressed his desire to maintain friendly relations with the Maharajah of Johore, and declared his intention of visiting His Excellency [illegible] convenience and annoyance. The result [illegible] his earliest convenience. H. M. S. Avon returned to Singapore on the morning of the 22nd from the Indau river, and reports that the Charybdis and Hart, with H. E. the Governor, were just leaving for Pahang when she started. The Avon is bound to Labuan and Manilla.

"Touchstone on his Travels" in his last communication to the *Englishman* offers a few hints, the result of his own experience, to intending passengers by the Italian Mail Steamers of Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., and, amongst others, the following as regards baggage:—"In the 'Hand-book of Information' which is given to each passenger at Bombay, it is stated that 'the Company, in order to be agreeable to passengers, will take charge in Genoa of their luggage if they desire to have it forwarded direct to England, France, or Germany.' Being informed that the charge for luggage on the Italian railways was most excessive, which it is *not*, I was induced to leave all my luggage, which I did not absolutely require with me, in the hands of Rubattino's agent in Genoa, with instructions that it was to be forwarded by the most direct and expeditious route to London. Upwards of six weeks have now elapsed, but my luggage has not yet reached London. Messrs. Laming and Co., the agents of Rubattino in Cornhill, inform me that it has been despatched by coasting steamer from Genoa, but what stoppages the steamer may make they know not." "Touchstone" says that "his may be a special case," but the hint may be of service to those who may follow him, and will at all events serve to put them on their guard.

The Japanese Ambassador Okubo arrived at Pekin on the 9th September, but had not, so far as had been learnt when the mail left Shanghai, entered upon the object of his mission. The Japanese are very reticent about the Formosa business. We (*North China Herald*) hear that private telegrams received from Japan, report warlike indications, and the news received by mail is of a similar nature. From Pekin it is also reported that the probabilities of war between China and Japan are increasing. This is not what we should have expected, but the statement comes from a trustworthy source. The influence of Okubo's presence at the capital, however, has [illegible] in the negotiations. Recent circumstances, as we formerly noticed, lead to the belief that China expects to be able to avert war, although she continues to make some show of preparation, on the Coast, for that eventuality. A report was in circulation, a day or two back, that the Formosa difficulty had been settled by Okubo. We have enquired regarding it in a quarter likely to have the earliest information on the matter, and are informed that nothing has been heard and that the statement is believed to be mere rumour. Applying the test of dates to it, we find that Okubo left Tientsin on the 6th instant, that he reached Pekin on the 9th, that it would probably be the 10th or 11th before he would be prepared to enter upon the matter with the Yamen, and there is no sufficient time left in which to conclude the negotiations and to enable the result to reach Shanghai. The Pekin Gazette of 3rd September contains a memorial from the Governor-General of Fuhkien and Chekiang, submitting certain civilian appointments for sanction, on the ground of the existing urgency of providing for the defence of Foochow and Amoy, and also of Luhkiang in Formosa. In the Gazette of the 4th, the Viceroy of Nanking reports that Li Ch'eng-mow, the Commander-in-Chief of the Yangtsze Naval forces, has been desired to remain at Tai-ping-fu, instead of going up-river on a tour of inspection, owing to the necessity which exists for providing for defensive measures.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

MR. STEVENS' CASE.

The Landholders' and Commercial Association, Calcutta, 8th October, 1874.

To the Secretary, Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Association to bring specially to the notice of Government the recent trial before the High Court, in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, of Mr. Stevens, a European Tea Planter in Assam, for the alleged murder of one Habiram, a native contractor residing in the same district, which resulted in the acquittal of Mr. Stevens of the foul crime with which he was charged, without his being called upon for his defence.

The evidence produced by the prosecution to substantiate their case was proved, in the course of the trial, to be so utterly false and incredible, from first to last, that the jury decided, there was no case against Mr. Stevens, and the presiding Judge, acquiescing in the verdict, discharged him.

It is the opinion of the Committee that Mr. Stevens has been the unfortunate victim of a false charge and conspiracy, and has suffered deep wrong and injustice at the hands of those officials in the district before and by whom the charge was made, and by whom he was committed to the High Court of Calcutta to stand his trial for murder on evidence so glaringly false.

On the facts as disclosed at the trial, I am instructed by the Committee to say that they would respectfully but strongly urge upon Government that a most searching enquiry be made at once into this case by an experienced officer, and, if necessary, such reward be offered as may lead to the discovery of the instigators of this conspiracy and charge; and to bring them to justice.

The Committee think it very unfortunate that Mr. Stevens' defence was not gone into in the High Court, because they have every reason to think that it would have shown it to be totally impossible that he could have committed the crime as sworn to by the witnesses, even had it been committed at all, which was far from proved. They would respectfully suggest that this part of the case, as it was presented to the Lower Court, should be closely enquired into.

It cannot be necessary for the Committee to point out that the possibility of such charges being brought with impunity against Europeans or natives located in isolated positions, as the managers of Tea Gardens usually are, is a matter of very grave political import, and that in the case of the former it must have the effect of preventing young men risking their characters, possibly their lives, by coming out to seek employment in this country in tea and other industries. The Committee beg most strongly but respectfully to point out that the remedy cannot be found in the prosecution of a few wretched, false witnesses for perjury in such cases as that of Mr. Stevens—it must be one far more searching and severe, and must strike at the discovery and punishment of the instigators of such charges, the part taken by the police in them, and the way in which they are investigated in the Lower Courts; points to which the Committee trust the earnest attention of Government will be devoted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. WILSON, Secretary.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 16th October.

THE CHIEF OF RAJCOTE.

The young Chief of this town left for Ballacherry on Monday last, in order, it is said, to receive orders of Government for assumption of jurisdiction over his talooka, which has, it appears, been specially sanctioned for special reasons advanced by Colonel Anderson in favour of the measure; and it is openly mentioned that the Deputy Assistant at Sonpurree, Mr. Jugonath [illegible]aram, is to be Manager or Kharbaree on Rs. 500 a month.

It is much to be regretted for the sake of the Chief himself, and for the interests of the people, that the services of Mr. W. N. Shirgoankar have not been retained, in order that the several measures of reform carried out by him may not be allowed to be disturbed.

COLONEL ANDERSON.

Colonel Anderson has returned to Ballacherry from Machurda, where he was met by certain grandees of a certain State, but why that lonely and out-of-the-way spot should have been selected as a place of rendezvous is more than I can say.

Favours have been bestowed indiscriminately by Colonel Anderson on persons whom he himself publicly condemned; but I am sure Mr. Peile, on his return, will not permit such arrangements to continue. An attempt was, I hear, made to get up a testimonial for the Colonel, but the proposal, it seems, has fallen through for want of unanimity on the part of the Chief's representatives.

The station is very dull, so much so that neither of the regimental bands are to be heard.

BANGALORE, 15th October.

EURASIANS AS ATHLETES.

This was the gala day of the united schools athletic sports, and it certainly is a pity that the *Times* or some other big paper at home could not contrive to send out a special correspondent just for once to witness this or some similar meeting, as, however trivial the occasion may seem, it would assuredly open their eyes to the truth about "Eurasians," and they would find some very tough nuts to crack amongst the race they ignorantly stigmatise as effeminate or degenerate. One glance at the results below will suffice to prove that the youth of Bangalore at any rate are well able to hold their own with young England should opportunity offer. The sports commenced shortly after 2 P.M. on the recreation ground in front of the Government High School, tents being pitched for the ladies, who mustered strong in gay and glittering array, and evincing an interest in the proceedings which must have been highly gratifying to the competitors. The reverse was the case with the "official class" of the upper ten, who "were conspicuous by their absence," or at all events by their scarcity, and for once the dulcet strains of H M's 18th Hussars' band failed to charm the hearts of our leaders of *ton*. Mr. Wellesley was an exception, and found time amidst the urgent demands of red-tape" to put in an appearance. The "Secretary's Handicap" was a sign of his presence. Every credit is due to Mr. Waters (president) and his energetic committee for the arrangements, not a hitch occurring and no time being lost between the numerous events, whilst the satisfaction with which each verdict was greeted proves the starters and judges to have been anything save novices at a trying task. The following is the programme:—

1—Putting the shot (18 lbs.) with follow. Open.
  1 Gray, St. Andrews ....30 feet 8 in.
  2 Fernandez ....30 feet 7 in.

2—High Jump. Seniors.
  1 E. Castors, High School..4 feet 11½ in.
  2 F. Castors, St. Andrews..4 feet 11 in.

3—Throwing the Cricket Ball.
  1 Gray, St. Andrews......99½ yards.

4—100 Yards Flat Race. Natives only.
  1 Hussein, Sheriff High School. Time 12 sec.
  2 Anasawmy, High School.

5—100 Yards Flat Race. Others.
  1 F. Rhenius, Bishop Cotton's, Time 10½ sec.
  2 Mayberry, Bishop Cotton's.

A capital race, Rhenius leading from the commencement, with Mayberry close up, to finish.

6—Long Jump. Juniors.
  1 Call, R. C. Seminary ....14 feet 5 in.
  2 G. Gifford, St. Andrews 14 feet 3 in.

7—Long Jump. Seniors.
  1 Pope, R. C. Seminary....16 feet 10 in.
  2 O'Donoghue, do. do. ..16 feet 8 in.

8—Quarter Mile. Open.
  1 Anasawmy, High [illegible]
  [illegible] 1 min.) .... Prize Silver Medal.
  2 F. Hayes, Bishop Cotton's..Rs. 5

This was well contested during the first round, Mayberry pushing the winner tightly until near home, when he suddenly gave in, and lodged an objection against Anasawmy for missing two flags (or rather going inside them.) The objection however was overruled, although many of the spectators were of opinion that there was good foundation for it.

9—Vaulting with the pole. Open.
  1 O'Donoghue, R. C. Seminary 9 feet 6 in.
  2 A Hayes, Bishop Cotton's.

There were four competitors, but two soon dropped out, and O'Donoghue and Hayes continued clearing rise after rise in beautiful style, until the top of the uprights was reached, when it was found necessary to stand the uprights on stools, and O'Donoghue vaulted the 9 ft 6 in. splendidly, but Hayes, who appeared rather fagged with the prolonged contest, could not quite manage it.

10—100 Yards Flat Race. 1st class Juniors.
  1 Ramasawmy, High School..Time 12½ sec.
  2 Call, R C Seminary.

11—100 Yards Flat Race. 2nd class Juniors
  1 Farmer, Bishop Cotton's ....Time 15 sec.
  2 Haig.

12—75 Yards Flat Race. Babies.
  1 Streenavas Rao. ....Time 12 sec.
  2 Amballalram Rao.

13—Hurdle Race. 120 yards. 10 flights (3 ft 4 in) Natives only.
  1 Hussein Sheriff, High School Time 24 sec.
  2 Sundrum, High School.

14—Hurdle Race. 120 yards. 10 flights (3 feet 4 inch). Open.
  1 F. Rhenius, Bishop Cotton's Time 20 sec.
  2 Mayberry Bishop Cotton's.

15—Old Students' Race. 150 yards.
  1 Todd, St. John's..............Time 16½ sec.
  2 Arnold, High School.

A very creditable performance, Todd got the start and kept it, winning by 3 yards.

16—Hindu Stakes. 120 yards. Natives only.
  1 Anasawmy, High School ....Time 13 sec.
  2 Hussein Sheriff do.

17—Three-legged Race. 100 yards. Juniors.
  1 Taylor and Wells, Bp Cotton's.
  2 Gifford and Westwood, St Andrews.

18—Challenge Cup. 150 yards. Open to winners.
  1 Hussein Sheriff, High School Silver Cup.
  2 F. Rhenius, Bishop Cotton's Rs. 5.

19—Steeple-chase. Half a mile. Juniors.
  1 Call, R. C. Seminary.
  2 Farmer, Bishop Cotton's.

20—Steeple-chase. Half a mile. Seniors.
  1 Pope, R. C. Seminary.
  2 Sheshagiri Rao.
  3 Shentsanthapa Rao.

21—Sack Race. 50 yards. Seniors.
  1 Croombs, R. C. Seminary.
  2 Jones, R. C. Seminary.

22—Secretary's Race (Handicap). ½ a mile steeplechase.
  1 Daniels, St John's ....Rs. 25
  2 F. Hayes, Bishop Cotton's....Rs. 10
  3 Anasawmy, High School ....Rs. 10

This concluded a most enjoyable day's sport; and let the *Times* or other papers say what they like, I have witnessed and taken part in athletic sports at more than one public school in England, and must conscientiously say that the competitors at the above are fully up to the average of youths at home, both in stamina, muscle, and pluck. The prizes (varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, except where otherwise named) were distributed by Mrs. Pearse, and it was nearly dark before all was finished.

MADRAS, 15th October.

MADRAS HOTELS—WHERE IS THE "ENTERPRISING PARSEE?"

MADRAS, of all the Presidency towns, is the worst a privilege-leave man could choose to pass away an agreeable month or two. Beyond one decent hotel—of course far behind the Great Eastern of Calcutta, or Watson's of Bombay—there is no desirable place of occupation in Madras. The system of boarding establishment so extensively and successfully carried on in both Calcutta and Bombay is quite unknown here. Are there no enterprising Parsees on your side of the world? If so, I should advise them to come and speculate here. The Madrassees are quite content to sit in the thoroughfares cashing notes or changing coins at a small discount,—or trying some other trifling means of increasing their money. I am extremely glad to see the Parsees making their way to Madras. Some of these gentlemen from Bombay have a magnificent cotton press in course of construction at Royapooram. Messrs Shaud and Co. of the cotton line, wi[illegible] Parsees no mean opponents in the cotton market.

MADRAS SANITATION A MISNOMER.

There is no sanitation in Madras: this term, as used by the Municipality, is a gross misnomer. Bombay is behind Calcutta in this comfort, but, poor Madras! she is nowhere. Considering how badly lighted the streets are, and that the sanitation of the town is *extremely* bad (and no endeavours are apparent for improving these defects), I am at a loss to discover how the enormous Municipal income is expended. Do education, medical help, and the police swallow up the greater portion of receipts? It is from Royapooram through Black Town, down Vepery, through Triplicane to St. Thomé one very long and very unpleasant drive. The odour from the small uncovered drains, running on either side of each street, is anything but agreeable, and it is a matter of surprise that the mortality in Madras is not far greater than it already is; and that so well-paid a Municipality does not protect the health of its tax-payers better than it at present does. Whether the local Government is aware of these grievances and has grinned at them, I can't say; but if it be as ignorant of them as the Municipal Commissioners *appear* to be, some Madras paper may do a deal of good—although it be acclimatised to these nuisances—by venturing a few remarks on this subject. Statistics are, I fancy, procurable at the Municipal Commissioner's office. Some time back I had occasion to go to Popham's Broadway (this is the business street of Madras), and while there it poured torrents of rain, but not for more than an hour. Imagine my surprise, when I came back to look for my conveyance to get home, to find it and the entire street in more than knee-deep water! This will give you an idea of the drainage of Madras. For economy's sake the Municipality do not light their streets on moonlight nights. Of course no proportionate reduction is made in the taxes.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES IN MADRAS.

You must have deduced from the very flattering notices the Madras papers have given the Tramway Co. that they are doing a magnificent business; but, according to the calculations of a good authority, the business of the Company has been very much over-estimated. I have been told the Company's affairs are in a hazy condition on the whole. Their rolling-stock is very good, but the construction of the line is loosely executed. Of course, this new institution, being cheap, is more patronised by natives than Christians. For the reason that the Madras natives (indecently clad and well-dipped in oil) patronised this means of conveyance, Christians choose some other means of locomotion. There is a vile description of conveyance plying all over Madras called a *Jut* or *Jhut*. It is a 20 lbs. tea chest on two wheels, pulled by a miserable half-starved pony. (There appear to be no such thing as a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals here.) This iniquitous institution is as objectionable to Madras as the abominable buggy is to Bombay. I wish the police or Municipality could be induced to *sit up* this disgraceful conveyance, and substitute something more decent, though more expensive.

The weather is pretty fair on the whole. There have been a few scanty showers of rain. There are two steamers, four ships, and about twenty small craft in harbour at present.

The High Court is closed till next Monday, the 19th instant. I am unaware of any interesting cases occupying the boards of the Benches.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 16th October.

THE APPROACHING LUCKNOW CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES AND THE DUSSARA.

The conference and the crawling season is upon us. The Dussara festival, whilst it facilitates the gathering of missionary labourers from various stations at appointed *rendezvous* for the purposes of the former, sets loose from the thraldom of official or business restraint for a time those whose proclivities lie in the other direction. In these provinces, this year, there will be a convergence at Lucknow of all missionary power within a radius of many hundred miles. The meetings begin this day and will continue for four more. There is to be a regular Chobham not pertaining to arms, or even the church militant, but to *special religious services*. Those bringing their own tents will be assisted in locating and erecting the same, and board at a public table will be at the rate of one rupee per diem. On the other hand, those of us who have borne the heat and burden of the past hot season are throwing off their oscitant drowsiness. Sporting of all kinds will be the order of the day, whether at home or afar. What so necessary as that one's energies should recover something of their youthful spring and buoyancy after months of comparative inanition?

YOUNG BENGAL.

This vacation is remarkable for one thing in this part of India, and at this time of the year. All the cities and sights worth seeing in these provinces and the [illegible] and Colleges in Bengal—Calcutta being specially represented. Go where you will, from the fort at Allahabad, through Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, to Runjeet Singh's tomb at Lahore—at all the shrines from Benares upwards, on railway platforms, in railway carriages and hotels, there you will find Young Bengal in a costume which is not, but a smirk and conceit which are, his own, indulging in the tourist's occupation and in regular tourist style. They would be pleasant companions enough at the *table d'hôte*; but, that everything about them, and they themselves, savour of *alma mater*—of all the *ics* and the mass of *ologies*. They come out to see the Indian world and to visit spots rendered famous in history, the existence of which was before present to them only within the scope of their class tuition. I doubt not they will return home with their minds expanded by travel.

MR. HALL'S CASE.

A native paper published at Allygurh has been holding forth on the undue partiality shown by the English law towards Europeans. After running through a string of cases he finally closes with that sad and unfortunate one of Mr. J. C. Hall, of the Guzerat Survey, who was sent to England the other day as a lunatic from your side. After a lengthy disquisition, the editor goes on to observe:—"The jury, *as usual*, returned the verdict that the prisoner committed the act with which he was charged in an unsound state of mind; and the Judge, to show his appreciation of the verdict, and to let the world believe that impartial justice has been dealt out, ordered the prisoner to be kept in the Lunatic Asylum *for a short time to be cured of the alleged insanity*." (*Alleged* is not bad here.) He goes on to say that he is at a loss to understand what is meant by "unsoundness of mind, which exculpates the wilful murder of three human beings. It could not be ordinary madness"—I should think not—"seeing that the prisoner up to the date of the commission of the crime was in full possession of his senses, and discharged satisfactorily the duties of his high and responsible post." As a concluding commentary to the whole subject, the editor observes:—"It has been declared by many right-thinking judges, and unanimously confessed both by the English and the Vernacular Press, that impartial justice can never be dealt out to Her Majesty's Indian subjects until the mock system of trial by jury, composed exclusively of Englishmen, is entirely done away with. A great love for the honour and good name of their countrymen makes it difficult for most English jurors to bring in a verdict of guilty against Europeans, whereas no such considerations weigh with them when the defendant is a native."

It would be mere waste of time to combat such prejudices; but it is of a piece with all I know that the native press is in the habit of disseminating against our rule in the country.

A SECRET BUREAU.

Sad complaints are made in Lucknow, amongst the natives, as to the style in which the Municipal Committee of that city now conducts, and has for some time past conducted, its proceedings. In fact, if meetings are held, the public know nothing of the results. When the committee was first established, the European and native members met every Thursday in the Chutter Munzil to discuss subjects of public interest; afterwards, fortnightly meetings were held, and the native members were changed every year. Finally, the committee met once a month. During the present year, when the time for the election of the new members came round, the authorities abolished Municipal meetings altogether. I have heard some strange rumours of the misapplication of Municipal funds to purposes it was certainly never intended they should be put, such as sanctioning the sum of Rs. 20,000 for a swimming bath at the Club. I do not now refer to present times, for nothing is known in these days of the receipt or distribution of the funds. Is not this simply disgraceful? I remember, years ago, the committee at Mooltan voted some Rs. 800 to build a racket court with, and build it they did. But Cust, the Judicial Commissioner of the Punjaub, who controlled the local funds there, would have none of it, and made every European member of the committee, from the Commissioner downwards, pay his share out of his own pocket for his racket pleasure. An overhauling of the Lucknow Municipal affairs for the past ten years would reveal some strange disclosures of misapplication.

A CASE OF RAILWAY COMPENSATION.

Referring to compensation occasionally paid by railways, here is one for "dereliction of duty," rather amusing, in which the Oudh and Rohilcund line was concerned. Major Osborne took an upper class ticket from Bareilly to Cawnpore, on 3rd June, and booked his luggage at the same time. The luggage clerk at Bareilly omitted to make [illegible] the proper way bill for the box; and, in c[illegible] of such omission, the guard put the box containing wearing apparel, out of the train at Shahjehanpore and left it behind, Major Osborne proceeding by the train. That gentleman remained a day in Lucknow making enquiries for his box, which caused him to overstay his leave. He therefore claimed Rs. 26 for loss of pay, and Rs. 8 for hotel expenses—in all Rs. 34. The Company's solicitors advised that the claim be paid, and paid it was accordingly. Now this is all very well for one of the higher order of nature; but would a similar satisfactory conclusion have been arrived at had one of the inferior creatures of creation been concerned?

A FANATIC.

A rather novel suicide was committed in Lucknow a few days since, by a Hindoo of purely orthodox faith, in the sacred name of religion. A large cobra appearing in his house he forbade it to be killed, saluted it as his family deota, embraced and fondled it, till it so bit him that he soon died. Peculiarly orthodox this man!

ALLAHABAD OR AGRA AS THE CAPITAL OF THE N. W. P.?

The *Delhi Gazette* refers to a rumour that Sir John Strachey has sent up a recommendation to the Government of India for the removal of the seat of Government from Allahabad back again to Agra. The rumour here is the wish that is merely father to the thought. It cannot now be done, nor is there the least shadow of reason why it should be, sanitary, strategical, or otherwise. I have yet to deal with Allahabad generally in a separate letter I shall devote to the subject.

THE REMOVAL OF VILLAGES ADJOINING RAILWAY LINES.

At a meeting of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company, some short while since, there was an interesting discussion on the subject of the removal of villages in too close proximity to the line of railway. This is a subject of general railway interest: I shall therefore go at some length into it. At a meeting in March 1874, it was resolved, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P. and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, that the district officers should, in consultation with the Company's resident engineers, determine what removals of huts in villages are necessary within 300 feet of either side of the centre of track, and the compensation to be paid—also that the question of the incidence of charge be referred to the Government of India for orders. Intermediately the Government of India declared its opinion that the Railway Company should pay for the removal of any huts. Colonel Fraser, Secretary to Government P. W. D., acting as the mouth-piece of the N. W. P. Government, stated that if any villages were actually set on fire through the working of the railway, the Company would have to pay the compensation for any damage done, and any measures now taken to prevent this damage from occurring should be at the expense of the Company. It should first be made clear that the Agent fully adopts this proposal of removing all huts within 300 feet of centre line, in preference to running the risk of burning the villages down and of paying compensation afterwards. I need not enter into all the details suggested about ascertaining what villages were situated too close to the line, or the mass of red-tape weighing on the subject; suffice it to say, that Colonel Jenkins, the Agent, put in the following *choker* and said he was determined to be guided by it. This was the summary of a recent decision of the High Court of Bengal in which, and in another subsequent case, where compensation was claimed for the destruction of a village the judgment was in favour of the Railway Company:—

COMPENSATION DEMANDED BECAUSE AN ENGINE SET FIRE TO A BUNGALOW.

"The case of Halford vs. the East Indian Railway Company, to recover damages for the destruction of a bungalow at Kharmator, on the Chord line, by a fire originating from sparks emitted from a passing railway engine, and which after having been dismissed by Mr. Justice Pontifex, was appealed, has been again dismissed by a Bench composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to show that the Company had no legal authority to run locomotive engines on the Chord line, or that it had been guilty of negligence either in the construction or use of the engine which caused the fire." Well, this appears to me to be a clincher, and so thought the Agent, for he said plainly enough that he considered these decisions dispose of the liability of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company. The Consulting Engineer was of opinion, speaking generally, that the Railway Company must be responsible for any damage done by fire to the villagers and property bordering the line, through the working of the engines and trains, if the houses, huts, and property existed there before the opening of the line. He added that the Company was clearly bound to take all due care and precaution to prevent such accidents, and as the use of spark arrestors on the engines did not, as a matter of fact, prevent the villages &c. from being set on fire, such measures for their protection ought to be taken by the Company. Two cases were brought forward by way of illustration to this nice argument, conducted keenly on both sides. The Agent said in one case the Company had paid in full; in the other, they were not prepared to, and would not, pay compensation, and that he had already intimated this decision to the Deputy Commissioner of Barabunkee. Colonel de Bourbel, the Consulting Engineer, came on to the charge again with—"Supposing the village of Gobrah to have been fired by the engine, as reported, I remonstrate strongly against his latter conclusion, as unjust to the sufferers, as forcing the latter into expensive litigation, and as injurious to the interests of the Company by bringing its name into bad repute with the people of the country. I hope that the Agent will take sound legal advice, and refer the question for the orders of the Board of Directors before committing the Company to this extreme course." The Agent replied that he was acting under legal advice, and I believe the matter has been referred again to England. I leave you and your readers to balance this rather delicate point involved in the dispute; but what guarantee, it occurs to me, is there that natives for the sake of the compensation, or gain in some shape or form, will not set fire to their villages near the line, when it suits their purpose so to do?

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE N. W. P.

The agricultural prospects of these provinces are good. So in general is the public health.

Colonel Alexander, the Superintending Engineer of Oudh, has gone on three months' sick leave.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 12th October.—Rain over. Rabi sowings general. Kharif prospects most satisfactory. Sporadic cholera still in north and east.

Gorakhpur, 14th October.—Rainfall three to thirty-five tenths. Weather most favourable. Rabi sowings begun. Cholera still prevalent in district.

Ghazipur, 14th October.—No rain. Crops flourish.

Mirzapur, 12th October.—Rainfall between 4th to 7th from five to fifty-four tenths, chiefly in south and east, doing much good to rabi lands and very little harm to kharif. Kharif outturn excellent. Rabi ploughing and sowings continue.

Benares, 14th October.—No more rain. Rabi ploughing continues.

Azamgarh, 9th October.—Rainfall twenty-seven to eighty-five tenths, chiefly at Nagara, where rain was most wanted. Prospects good.

Jaunpur, 10th October.—Rainfall thirteen to thirty-three tenths; rather unfavourable, but not materially injurious. Fair weather since 7th.

Allahabad, 14th October.—Prices fallen. Everything favourable.

Banda, 9th October.—No rain. Kharif very good. A little more rain hoped for.

Karwi, 12th October.—Rain apparently over.

Hamirpur, 10th October.—No rain. Kharif a promising harvest, and rabi sowings begun. More rain hoped for.

Jalaun, 10th October.—No rain. Rabi sowings beginning. Prospects good.

Jhansi, 14th October.—No rain. Rabi sowings begun.

Cawnpore, 14th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Farukhabad, 14th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Agra, 14th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Muttra.—Report not received.

Aligarh, 14th October.—No rain. Grain sowing begun. Bajra harvested.

Meerut, 14th October.—No rain. Rabi ploughing continues.

Saharanpoor, 14th October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Bijnor, 12th October.—No rain. Cotton improved.

Moradabad, 14th October.—No rain. Grain sowing begun. Cotton very poor. Sugarcane promising.

Bareilly, 14th October.—No rain. Rabi ploughing and sowings continue.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 19th October, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 84.

CARWAR, 19th October, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 83, barometer 29·95, rain-fall 7 cents.

MANGALORE, 19th October, 10-10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east to south, thermometer maximum 82, minimum 75, wet-bulb [illegible], barometer 29·78, rain-fall 1 cent.

TUTICORIN, 19th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·83.

[illegible], 19th October, 5-14 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-[illegible], thermometer 81, rain-fall 33 cents.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. HYDASPES, Captain D. Reynoldson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr Henry Bill, Mr C S Barstone, and Mr A Macdonald.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE MILITARY.

At the resumed hearing of the case at half-past three, on Friday, Rama Govind, Succoonk Gunmack, and two other witnesses, all of whom were regimental sepoys, were examined; and his Worship then expressed a desire to ask Captain Gilmore a few questions. He was accordingly sworn and deposed:—"I am the Adjutant of the 20th N. I. The orders given to fatigue parties are that they are previously paraded before the Subedar Major of the regiment, who is the senior native officer of the regiment. All parties are sent in charge of officers of different rank, according to the size of the party, who is responsible for the maintenance of discipline, and under whose orders they are. They must always march in military order."

The prisoners declined to cross-examine, and Captain Gilmore then addressed the Magistrate, and said—"I can testify, after seventeen years' experience of the regiment, that a similar instance has never occurred before among the men. All the men are remarkable for their good conduct."

The Magistrate then proceeded to sum up the case, in doing which he said:—"The prisoners have been charged before me with resisting and obstructing the police in the discharge of their duties. There have been fourteen witnesses produced before me on behalf of the prosecution, and I think nine on the part of the defendants. I shall first consider the occurrences which took place before the appearance of the police on the scene. It appears that a fatigue party were crossing the road near the Crawford Market, when a Parsee 'carriage,' as it has been called, came in the direction of the Fort, and certainly ran very close to, but did not touch, the sepoy No. 2, who admits that he only stopped the carriage to prevent the horse striking him or his comrades. Some say that a sepoy got on the coach-box, and took hold of the ghorawalla's hand; All the military sepoys state that no one did either; but I feel bound to believe the disinterested witnesses who have been called, and I have no doubt but that the sepoy, who has not been identified, who got on the coach-box, was not justified in doing so. We now come to the evidence as to what followed the arrival of Luximon, who was the first police sepoy who arrived, and he states that when he arrived on the spot he asked No. 2 what had occurred, and told him to let go the bridle, and his evidence is borne out by the independent witnesses I have alluded to, who are not connected with either the police or sepoys. It appears that, instead of going with the police, you stated that you were military sepoys, and therefore not liable to the civil authorities. I have no doubt that, if one of you did take hold of the ghorawalla's hand, as stated, you should have gone with the policeman to the European constable, and stated plainly what had occurred; and I think the evidence shows that instead of doing so, you (No. 2) either struck or pushed the policeman. Salliman, police sepoy, then came on the scene, and, on endeavouring to assist in arresting you, was knocked about by you, and Nos. 1, 5, and 6 also tried to prevent your arrest. Now, if I believe the defence, it would appear that, after you had stopped the horse, the naik called a halt, and offered to give his name to the police, and that, after the police laid hold of you, you were prepared to go quietly with them; but I have Mr. Scott's evidence in contradiction of this, and I must believe what he says (his Worship then went over Mr. Scott's evidence in detail, as given in our report of the trial); but I do not think that Mr. Scott was justified in advising Mr. Austin to strike you (No. 2), but I am sure that, had you gone quietly, Mr. Austin would not have struck you. And I must add that I do not believe the evidence of the witnesses called by you as to what occurred. I think that if the naik had done his duty, and at once come forward, the Parsee gentleman who was in the carriage would have heard anything he had to say, and if he had gone to Mr. Petit and told him that he would undertake to produce the sepoy, Mr. Petit would have interfered and set matters at rest. No. 2 was not justified in doing more than stopping the carriage and obtaining the ghorawalla's name, and the names of the persons in the carriage, or had he gone before the European constable, and if the ghorawalla had done wrong, he would then have been punished. Upon the evidence, then, I find that you did assault and resist the police in the execution of their duty. As to the naik, I think the evidence against him is insufficient, and therefore, although I believe that he was very much to blame, he is discharged. As to the other prisoners, I must discharge No. 4, and in deciding that the remaining four prisoners have been proved guilty of the charge preferred against them in resisting the police, who were, I think, only doing their duty—for the military are always amenable to the civil authorities—I therefore sentence No. 2 to ten weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The offence committed by No. 1 is not so serious as that of No. 2, I, therefore, sentence him and the remaining prisoners to one month's imprisonment."

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MORARJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY delivered judgment at the High Court on the 5th instant, in the long-pending suit brought by Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia against the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, situated at Parell. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendants. At the hearing three counsel were instructed on either side.

(*Continued from our paper of 14th instant.*)

Mr. James Aspin, manager of the Manockjee Petit Mill at Tardeo, admitted the largest mill in the island of Bombay, and employing between 1,600 and 1,700 people, having 9 boilers at work and 4 engines of 1,200 horse power altogether, however, said that he considered it objectionable to the health of the workpeople to close the windows an opinion with which the Court entirely concurs. Mr. Aspin stated that at the Manockjee Petit Mill they did not keep their windows closed except when the rain and wind were beating in. That when the rain was beating in, they only closed the windows on the windward side. They kept the windows open all round except when a strong wind was blowing, the work-people opening them themselves every morning. That many mills in Bombay were only built on the ground floor and had windows in the roof, which are opened for ventilation. He said that to work the defendants' mill with all windows shut would be very objectionable on the score of health. He did not think any mill owner ought to make the experiment, and that he had seen a portion of the roof windows of the Munguldass Nathoobhoy Mill in Girgaum open. Mr. George Macdonald, the superintending engineer of the Municipal Workshops, who was well acquainted with the plaintiff's property and had lived in Bungalow No. 4 from September 1870 to September 1871, stated that he visited the defendants' mill at the end of August or the beginning of September 1872. He found the mill windows shut, he considered for the purpose of keeping the sound in, and that the temperature of the rooms was very hot and stifling. He did not think the windows ought to be shut during the monsoon or hot weather except on the weather side during the monsoon to keep the rain out. That would necessitate opening the windows on the plaintiff's side, and that except during the monsoon some of the windows ought to be kept open for ventilation. Mr. Sanders stated that he had never been on the defendants' premises when the mill windows were open, and that if the windows towards the plaintiff's premises were open, it would, he dare say, make a great deal of difference in the noise he experiences, as the sound would come out more readily. The fact that Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, had received no complaints in regard to the want of ventilation in any of the Bombay Mills proves to my mind little or nothing. The owners or the manager of a mill would not be likely to make any such complaint, and the patient, hard working, and industrious natives who toil on day after day from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. with only a short interval about noon for rest, and who appear to work on Sundays as well as on week days, could not be expected to report to the Health Officer a breach of those laws of health of which they themselves are no doubt profoundly ignorant. It is only of recent years that sanitation has been carefully studied, and if, as appears to be probable, the defendants can only prevent the noise of their mill and its machinery from being a nuisance by shutting their mill windows, I have little doubt that some of their engineering friends will suggest the means by which the foul air given out from the lungs of their work-people can be carried out into the atmosphere, and the rooms be freed from the carbonic acid gas which must necessarily be generated when numbers of individuals are confined all day in places where all the windows are closed and no provision whatever is made for the purposes of ventilation. I think that during the hearing of this suit it was mentioned that the defendants had established a school for the instruction of the boys employed in their mill. Probably when their attention is called to the unwholesome state of their mill rooms they will cease to sow disease in the bodies of their workmen as they must now inevitably be doing. As the defendants and their manager plainly violate day after day the most obvious laws of health, I will quote a passage from the interesting work of Dr. Andrew Combe on the Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health (8th Edition,) p. 238-2[illegible]. He says—"It is this insidious influence of impure air to which I am anxious to direct attention ... those who have directed their chief attention to training either man or animals for athletic exercises on the race-course have been led by observation to attach the utmost importance to pure air. The late Sir John Sinclair was at pains to collect the rules followed by Jackson, the celebrated trainer, and others of the same profession, and he tells us that by all of them the [illegible] of pure air is uniformly insisted upon [illegible] the same condition was deemed so essential [illegible] that the Roman athletes established their [illegible] at Capua and Ravenna as enjoying the most [illegible] and healthy air in all Italy; and that in the training of race-horses, and even of game cocks, the greatest attention is paid to the purity of the air in which they live. The necessity for adequate ventilation is nowhere more urgent than in many of our manufactories where from the length of time (varying from 10 to 17 hours a day) during which the operatives are exposed to the evils of impure air, a great sacrifice of health and happiness is constantly going on. In reference to this cause Dr. Clarke mentions the striking fact that among the fork-grinders of Sheffield, those resident in the country and subjected to a more free circulation of air live on an average eight years longer than those resident in towns. In both, the irritating cause and the habits of life are the same, but the rooms in which the country workmen [illegible] on their labours are larger and much better ventilated. The latter live on an average forty years, while their town companions are cut off between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-two. I may add that the dust floating in the air in cotton manufactories and spinning-mills, and produced in many trades, is a very serious aggravation of the evil, as all foreign bodies thus inhaled into the lungs produce irritation in their structure, and sooner or later lead to the development of fatal pulmonary disease." It appears to be not without importance for the due determination of this case to consider a point stoutly contested at the hearing, viz., whether or not on one or more occasions when the witnesses called on behalf of the defendants were on the plaintiff's property the mill was worked unfairly and the noise purposely diminished. The plaintiff stated that on several occasions, and notably on the 18th June 1873 and on the 21st January 1874, the sound of the mill decreased while the defendants' witnesses were upon his property, whither they had come from the defendants' mill. Upon the 18th June 1873, at about 6 p.m., (the sun setting on that day at 6.39) Mr. Morarjee Goculdass brought Mr. Ormiston and Mr. Le Mesurier to the plaintiff's property. The visit had been pre-arranged. The plaintiff had Mr Wilcox with him, and he had in the defendants' mill his brother, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and his nephew, Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, head engineer in the Albert Mill. Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee, the spinning master of the Albert Mill, was also in the mill, watching. It certainly was a most unfortunate circumstance that just at the very time when Mr. Ormiston and Mr. LeMesurier were in the mill that afternoon a main strap in the blowing room which (said Mr. Dunkerley) was the main strap for driving, the double scutching machine, the machine to which the strap was attached, being the heaviest in the mill, gave way at the lacing joint. Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee appears to have come to the conclusion that the lacing had been purposely cut at the joint. Mr Ormiston and Mr Barnes thought otherwise, and were of opinion that the giving way of the strap had been accidental. The effect was that the 3 or 4 machines worked by the strap were stopped, but the strap was repaired in 15 or 20 minutes, and before Mr Ormiston and the others left the mill for the plaintiff's premises. The evidence is conflicting as to the number of revolutions the engine made when Mr. Ormiston and Mr. LeMesurier were on the plaintiff's premises. Mr. Barnes, who stayed at the mill to watch the engine and boilers, stated that the mill was in full operation during the absence of those gentlemen, and that the engine was making 52 revolutions per minute, and that he timed the engine every quarter of an hour while the parties were round the plaintiff's premises. He admits that a Parsee who was present on behalf of the plaintiff said that the engine was not working its full speed. Mr Bomanjee Eduljee said that when he was inside the blowing room there was a noise in the same room from the bevil wheels. That thereupon Mr Dunkerley told his head jobber or blowing man to shut the door of the blowing room, the effect of which would be to stop the noise going out, the door of a blowing room being always kept open to let cotton be brought from the mixing room. He believed the defendants' witnesses were then in the plaintiff's premises. Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee then went to the card room on the same floor, viz. the ground floor. He found the jobber changing a twist wheel, which wheel gives a twist to the yarn which is being spun. He asked him why he was changing it. The jobber said he did so by order of Mr. Dunkerley. Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee said that it was not a proper thing to change the twist wheel at that time. That after the twist wheel was changed the threads kept breaking all the time, and the machinery was required to be stopped to piece the ends again, eight or ten machines in that room being stopped for that purpose, such machines being the roving frames and slubbing frames, the former containing 120 spindles and the others less. The plaintiff swore that when Mr. Ormiston and Mr. LeMesurier came that afternoon, at about 6 o'clock, the noise from the defendants' mill was much louder than it had been in the morning. It appears that that morning (18th June 1873) about 8 o'clock several persons had come to the plaintiff's premises, Nusserwanjee, the defendants' mill manager (who I may remark was not called as a witness in the case), being with them. The plaintiff, who kept a diary in which he entered a note of the variation of sound during the times his property was being visited on behalf of the defendants, positively stated that on that occasion the sound of the mill decreased very much while the visitors were on his premises. That the mill was not working full speed, most of the machinery being stopped, especially that in the blowing rooms. The plaintiff was so dissatisfied, that on coming into the Fort he instructed his solicitors to write a letter to the defendants' solicitors, which they did in the following terms. (Reads letter of 18th June 1873.) The defendants, through their solicitor sent a reply on the same day, denying as might be expected the allegation made on the part of the plaintiff. Still the allegation might have been true notwithstanding such denial. The plaintiff was again dissatisfied at the manner the mill had been worked when Mr Ormiston and Mr LeMesurier were making their inspection on the evening of the 18th June 1873, and he instructed his solicitors to write on the following day to complain. They accordingly wrote a letter, dated 19th June 1873, in the following terms. (Reads letter of 19th June 1873.) The plaintiff stated that no reply was received to that letter, and such appears to have been the case. On the 21st January 1874 Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, chairman of the defendants' company, and Messrs. LeMesurier and Ormiston, Dr. Sidney Smith and Mr. Morarjee Goculdas came at about 9 a. m. to the plaintiff's property by appointment. The plaintiff had Mr Gostling in bungalow No. 1 on the upper storey. The plaintiff swore that the noise was very little while they were on his premises and in bungalow No. 2, but that after they left, the noise perceptibly increased. Mr. Gostling was there the whole time the visitors were on the plaintiff's property. This important fact is corroborated [illegible] remembered has occupied bungalow No. [illegible] from the 1st December 1869 until now, stated that from the beginning of 1874 he had gone on several occasions to the different bungalows and compounds of the plaintiff, and kept notes, which accurately represented what he saw and heard. He produced a certificate dated the 12th February 1874 which he swore to be accurate. That the facts were correctly stated, and the opinions he stated in it were honestly made from those facts. The certificate was not objected to by the counsel for the defendants, and was put in evidence. Under date the 21st January 1874 at p. 9 is the following entry:—"January 21st.—Again heard this whistle at the same hour ([illegible] A.M.) This morning I stayed in No. 1 bungalow while Messrs. Ormiston and Le Mesurier and Dr. Sidney Smith were going over defendants' and plaintiff's properties. The noise during their visit was somewhat less than I had heard it on previous mornings. Just as they left at 9-20 a.m. I went into No. 2 house with the plaintiff, and after he had sent to fetch away his friends, who were in the mill watching the machinery, the noise became distinctly louder a few minutes after they had left the mill. The wind was as usual in the morning blowing from the east away from No. 2. The way in which these gentlemen carried on their survey prevented them from gaining any proper idea of the nuisance from noise. They first went through defendants' mill and then into plaintiff's ground to judge if the noise there was anything so much as they had heard in the mill. They could only have formed a fair judgment by visiting the plaintiff's property only; and without going inside the mill to endeavour to put themselves in the position of the residents, who have to endure the noise day by day, without any means of getting from it but by living elsewhere." These concluding remarks appear to me to be extremely sensible. Mr. Gostling, whilst under cross-examination, said that he did not suggest that the noise was purposely diminished on the 21st January 1874 when the defendants' witnesses were on the plaintiff's property. He only noticed. But that might have been the reason. As a fact there was more noise after Messrs. LeMesurier and Ormiston left them than there was when they were on the plaintiff's property, that after they left there was a manifest increase in the noise. He says he noted it in his note book at the time, and he had no doubt of the fact, whatever might have been the cause of it. Mr. Brennan, manager of the Albert Mill, paid a visit to the defendants' mill on the same 21st January 1874. He went about half-past eight a.m. He afterwards visited bungalows Nos. 1 and 2, and stated that he could hardly hear any noise in those bungalows. The people in defendants' mill knew he was going into the plaintiff's compound. He had been in the defendants' mill on several occasions before the 21st January last. He did not say that the noise was purposely diminished on that day when he was in the plaintiff's premises. He could not account for the difference in noise, but he did notice a great difference. On the 22nd January 1874 he went again to bungalows Nos 1 and 2, about half past 6 a.m., and without letting any one know. He went to convince himself. When he came to No 1 bungalow there was a little noise. [illegible] to No 2 bungalow there was a very disagreeable noise, and he swears that the noise he heard in both bungalows was much greater than he had heard the day before. He went and sat inside the central hall of bungalow 2, and he considered the noise was very disagreeable. The wind was blowing from the north-east, and away from the bungalow towards the mill. The plaintiff further stated that on the 11th February 1874, in the afternoon, he had Mr. Wilcox with him. The noise from the mill was very loud at first, and at about half-past five p.m., Dr. Cook, Dr. Ward, and others went over his premises, and he swears that while they were walking between bungalows Nos. 1 and 2 the noise decreased very much. That is to some extent corroborated by the evidence of Dr. Cook, who on cross-examination and speaking, as I understand him to be speaking, of his visit on the 11th February last, said, "we found the noise somewhat less in No. 2 compound than in No. 1 compound." Mr Wilcox, who had lived in bungalow No. 3 from June to September 1872, and who paid many visits to the plaintiff's premises in that year and in 1873 and 1874, stated that on the 11th February 1874 he visited the plaintiff's property at about 2 p.m. He was alone. The wind was north-west. He first went to bungalow No. 2, and the noise of the mill was very loud. He then went to bungalow No. 1 and heard the noise distinctly on the front steps and in the bed-rooms of the first floor, especially in those on the south, the noise, in his opinion, amounting to a nuisance. Mr. Wilcox says that at 3-15 p.m. all the machinery stopped for about three minutes. There was a stillness and it was a great change. After describing the smoke he noticed issuing from the defendants' chimney he says that about half-past five some gentlemen came over to inspect, and that after they came into the plaintiff's property the noise of the machinery lessened and decreased until the mill stopped for the day about dark. The sun set in Bombay on that day (according to the almanack) at 5-58, and for visitors to come just before the mill stops work for the day is not, I consider, by any means the best time to enable them to form a correct opinion, or to assist the Court in framing one for itself. Mr. Wilcox said that he believed that the defendants purposely diminished the noise on the 18th June 1873 when their witnesses were inspecting the plaintiff's property. He said that he had been on other occasions on the plaintiff's property when the defendants' witnesses were there, and he remarked that on those occasions the noise appeared less. He noticed it when Mr Ormiston and Mr LeMesurier were there on the 18th June 1873, who left, he says, when it was dark. He noticed it when Messrs Barnes and Moylan came in 1872. The plaintiff further stated that on the 25th February, [illegible], and [illegible] March 1874 when persons came in from the mill to inspect his premises, the noise perceptibly decreased when the visitors were on his property and increased after they left. I don't think that the plaintiff would invent these facts or relate them if they had no existence. As to some of the days when he noticed this variation in the noise from the mill he is directly corroborated by Mr Gostling, Mr Brennan, and Mr Wilcox. That such variations were caused without the knowledge or sanction of the chairman or directors of the defendants' company, I can well understand, but that Mr Dunkerley and the manager, Nusserwanjee, or one of them did from time to time so arrange that when the defendants' witnesses were examining the plaintiff's property, less sound should be heard than at other times, I entertain no doubt. A certain percentage of the machinery in a mill is admittedly always out of work. It would be, and doubtless was, not a difficult task to increase such percentage for a short time without exciting the suspicion of the person left in the mill, and who could not be in more than one room at a time.

(*To be continued.*)

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[illegible] EXTRACTS.

[illegible] OF THE ORIENT.

(New York Herald.)

[illegible], July 25, 1874.

[illegible] of romance in Eastern tr[illegible] [illegible] and M. de Lesseps succeed [illegible] which some people [illegible] an American, who un[illegible] diplomatic [illegible] would find himself very [illegible] the ancient patri[illegible] imagination, [illegible] personal friend of [illegible] to break the [illegible] indeed, the [illegible] in all other respects [illegible] have made no progress [illegible] civilization. An Ambassador of any [illegible] who should leave Constantinople for [illegible] pass through nearly every stage of the [illegible] upon his way. He would [illegible] the capital of the Ottoman Empire, which is now [illegible] of Anglo-Franco-Greco-Italico-German city, and might there take his farewell look at modern times. He would, indeed, be conveyed by a steamer from the Bosphorus to old Imperial Trebizond, but what a steamer! The passengers on it would be dark-browed, truculent fellows, keeping guard over their

WOMEN, CLOSELY SHUT UP.

and jealously veiled from prying eyes. He would be accompanied by dancing dervishes, howling dervishes, aggressive dervishes, much disposed to break his head on the smallest provocation, and in a constant state of ripeness for a row. These good people would be perpetually flopping down on all fours and gesticulating wildly over a yard and a half of carpet. Some of them would be fire-worshippers, who believe in the personality of the sun. Some would be Shiites, who hold peculiar opinions about Aly, and are an unorthodox sect of Mohammedans. Others would be open worshippers of the devil, and very awkward customers to meet with when the Ambassador got farther on his journey among the wilds of Khoordhistan. At Trebizond the only traces of civilization he would be able to discover would be several wrangling consuls playing at diplomacy in high and mighty ways at 2,000 dlrs. [illegible] year for dignity money. There are about half a dozen of them, and the oldest inhabitant cannot remember that he ever saw two of them on amicable terms. They live in little cottages about the size of a coach house, surrounded by pleasant gardens, and each of [illegible] reigns despotically over a Rayah servant and a [illegible] fowls. That is the real extent of their dominion; but they are awful potentates in their own eyes, and a few years ago one of these consular gentlemen would never sit down to dinner till his housemaid, the Rayah servant, had blown a trumpet; and when a Prince, who is an authentic cousin of the Queen of England, went to dine with him, this consular dignitary insisted upon being served first at his own table, "because," said he, "I am her Majesty's representative and the living law of England—that is to say

ALL THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT,

are united in my person." The ordinary costume of a consul at Trebizond begins at the top, and consists of a wonderful gold-laced cap, such as is worn by the porters of Italian hotels; a coat profusely frogged, like that which distinguishes the Polish refugee of melodrama, and jack-boots of patent leather. In this strange and martial attire he struts about with his head in the air, and is an extremely troublesome person to offend; for his ideas of his own importance are based upon a foundation quite as substantial as it is surprising. The capitulations, or, in other words, the treaties made by Turkey with the Christian Powers during the last one hundred and fifty years have conferred quite an amazing authority upon foreign consuls, and they are enabled to decide every case in which a subject of their own country is concerned by rule of thumb. They are generally a set of poor, weak-minded, ignorant men, who got their appointment Heaven knows how, and who know no more of law than of the doctrines of Confucius; but if a shipmaster or a traveller fails to show a sufficiently awe-stricken respect for their official attributes, it is certain that the traveller or shipmaster will have to digest a very bitter sort of repentance. The consul can fine or imprison him as soon as one who is quick of speech could say "Jack Robinson." But if the traveller is a man of the world who takes the consul at his own valuation, listens to his stories as to the dearness of vegetables and the insufficiency of consular salaries, he will find that august magnate almost as useful as a laquais-de-place. Moreover, consuls, even at Trebizond, however high and [illegible] vulgar, principally bow down to an Ambassador from their own country when they know he is going to his post, though they may not show him the same attention after he has got into a scrape and been recalled. The Ambassador, therefore, had better employ their services at once, and will find them very necessary in hiring horses for his journey. In order to proceed

FROM TREBIZOND TO TEHERAN,

with a moderate amount of baggage, he will require about forty mules and ponies, and must go through many curious ceremonies before he gets them. The consul will probably bring to him in the dusk of the evening a tall, shambling lout who looks like a brigand out of work; and then the bargaining will commence. In the first place the lout always wants dolrs. 50 in gold to get his horses out of pawn. Perhaps the Ambassador will give this money without much haggling and suggest that the horses shall be ready for his inspection the next morning. The lout then touches his forehead, growls "On my head be it your effulgency:" makes a lumbering plunge to his slippers which he has left at the door in order that he may mark his respect for the "Sahib" by appearing barefoot in his presence; and then vanishes into the darkness. Of course, next morning there is no lout, and there are no horses. The consul puts on his gold laced cap and walks about all day long in search of them, but the lout is lying somewhere as close as a partridge on a hot day in September, and is nowhere to be found. Two days afterwards, however, a reverend old person turns up in a parti-colored beard, which is painted a bright scarlet upon one side and left white on the other. He knows the lout; they have been friends from childhood, and he is ready to explain everything. The truth is that the lout is afraid to go to Persia; he owes money there, he owes money everywhere, and is a most respectable man. The way to get over every difficulty will be to pay [illegible] 200, gold, before starting, and then the horses, which belong, it seems, to a joint stock company of louts, will be driven in some day next week from the neighbouring villages. This little matter being satisfactorily arranged no more is heard of the lout or his venerable friend. One day, however, somebody, who [illegible] to have an [illegible]ledge of their where[illegible], is accidentally [illegible] in the market place [illegible] some waterm[illegible] he volunteers information that the lout is [illegible] his own good-heartedness, and that he [illegible] so distant a journey at the price he asked [illegible] more than half of his horses having been [illegible] stolen at Erzerum will be in [illegible] their owners when he returns thither. [illegible]theless, a trustworthy man who has got [illegible] go at once for sufficient payment; and [illegible] is that trustworthy man. Possibly an [illegible] made with him on the spot, and the trustworthy man instantly vanishes into chaos, ostensibly bent on producing the horses in half an hour; but the Ambassador is left to sorrow that he will also behold the trustworthy man's face no more. When negotiations have arrived at this stage the consul puts on his gold laced cap once more and stalks off with a terrible frown and interpreter to the local pacha.

"GOD BE PRAISED," SAYS THE PACHA.

"What brings your consular transparency here again? Lo the trader who sold you six pomegranates too dearly has been bastinadoed; your tailor is in jail; the man who makes your shoes is in flight. What can I do for you next?"

The consul states his case; the pacha smiles and claps his hands; a silent secretary, who looks like a half animated gingerbread image, answers the summons; the pacha puts his signet ring rubbed with India ink on a strip of paper, which is, in fact, a warrant for the apprehension of a criminal, and two hours afterwards the original lout who has been playing all these tricks in hiding comes forth to the daylight quite ready for the road.

THE AMBASSADOR

may now start forthwith if he likes, and is generally eager to do so after this preliminary experience of Asiatic bargaining. A contract is, therefore, drawn up in the usual form, describing all parties to it in flowery terms, and away he goes, with two tents, a dozen servants and his forty horses in single file. They pass into the clouds over the range of mountains known as the Kara Kapan or the "Black Biter," and are henceforth lost to the world of newspapers and opera houses. At Erzerum the Ambassador and his suite may get some famous shooting and may say goodby to plates, dishes and roast meat at the houses of a couple of European merchants who are settled there. From Erzerum to the frontier of Persia they come upon much the same state of society as that which existed in the time of the Crusades. Every man they meet is armed to the teeth, and most of them carry a sword, a spear, and a shield. On the summit of every mountain or a high hill which looks over the road will be seen perched a horseman, like a hawk preparing to swoop down upon its quarry. These horsemen are the scouts or advanced guards of robber tribes, whose proceedings are guided by their reports. Woe to the weak caravan which is worth plundering and is ill guarded. Along the Turko-Persian frontier the right of private warfare is fully recognized, and bands of 1,000 strong are wandering about to do battle with each other, as in the old border days there were [illegible] fight of Chevy Chase, and the perpetual strife between the Percys and the Douglases of England and Scotland. At the first Persian village all this is changed to the pomp and splendour and the stern government of the Elizabethan era in Britain. The Ambassador may imagine himself a contemporary of Shakespeare. His luggage is carried by pack horses as in Turkey, but the men-at-arms of the crusading epoch and the Percys and the Douglases have been left behind here. [illegible] lords, such as Suffolk [illegible] meet him in proud array, clothed in silks and satins, with their very horses' [illegible] furnished gold. Palaces are thrown open for his reception, and there is an exchange of princely gifts between host and guest. This state of things lasts till Teheran, where he meets with a magnificent barbarism in mud huts lit up by French and Russian candelabra. He will find when he gets there that he has passed a pleasant time in his tents. He will remember many an agreeable reverie beside his watch fire, lulled by the tinkling of bells on the necks of his beasts of burden. He will think for ever afterward, at stray moments, of the wild ducks which he shot on the banks of the Euphrates, that is fabled to have been one of the rivers which bounded the Garden of Eden. He will recollect the delicious rides he took in early morning, when the deep stillness around him was only broken by the tinkling of his horse's curb-chain and the cry of the sand grouse. He will call up to his memory days of happy idleness, enlivened by quaint ceremonies, when some powerful khan sent gaudy servants, bearing trays of sweetmeats, milk and cream, with tall loaves of sugar, upon their heads, and then rode up with a hundred horsemen to pay him honour. By and by, when back in the home land, he will often reflect on that bright, gay-colored life, which seemed all sunshine and flowers; but when it is over he will, also perhaps, smile at the thought that he was between three and four months in travelling

A THOUSAND MILES UPON LAND.

Asia is still in darkness, but it is the darkness which precedes the dawn. Yet a little while and the iron road will take away the last halo of romance from Oriental travel. Perhaps there will not much be gained by the new system which is about to be inaugurated; but hitherto we have known very little of the treasures of the East, and soon whatsoever it may contain worth the world's attention will be revealed to us. Those who wonder at the Asian mystery and feel surprised that commerce has not made quicker strides in this direction, will do well to consider the history of locomotion in order that they may thereby arrive at a clear understanding of the past and present state of Eastern countries, and that they may see what are the reasonable prospects which will be opened to

TRADE AND ENTERPRISE.

The unassisted labor of man was the most primitive mode of transport, and following this, in order of importance, came successively the work of the animal, the wagon, the rowboat, the sailing vessel, the side-wheel-steamer, the screw steamer, and, finally, the railroad, with its locomotive and its train. Each innovation gave rise to an immense increase in traffic, much in the same way as science assumes larger proportions with each progress in the discovery of new means of observation.

The transportation of fifty pounds weight, at the rate of twenty miles a day, is the fair limit of a man's carrying power. African travellers—Speke, Grant and Stanley—tell us that the maximum carrying power of [illegible] was limited to about seventy pounds, and that [illegible] so loaded would travel occasionally thirty miles. [illegible] the human labourer, unlike the beast of burden, [illegible] dispense with the formation of roads; nor does he [illegible] the removal of obstacles which could not possibly be faced by the animal. With the increased employment of the latter, there grew up a necessity for the creation of roads, and it became possible to transport much heavier burdens than by pure human agency. The horse can carry from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds at the rate of twenty to twenty-five miles per day; the camel four hundred at the rate of twenty miles a day, or a lighter burden a much longer distance. To the wagon the road is a still greater necessity, on a good road a horse can draw nearly five times more than it can carry, and go a longer distance without rest. As regards weight,

[illegible] ROWBOAT

is a good mode of transportation; but it lacks speed. More than five men cannot handle an oar, and this limit to force necessarily curtails the length of the oar. The height of a boat is limited, to allow the oars to dip readily into the water, thus necessitating flat bottoms to give room for a good load. But these circumstances render the boat useless for service in the open sea or in deep harbours. The sailing vessel can carry any load, and if properly built and rigged, may make a hundred miles a day and more. Thus it is that man can carry a weight in nearly any direction. The beast of burden is guided by the rising or falling of the surface; the wagon must keep to the more or less levelled road; the rowboat must hug the coast, the sailing vessel [illegible] the land. Prior to the invention of sails by which [illegible] winds were made available, transatlantic voyages were out of the question. Their invention offered the opportunity, and with it commenced the "age of discoveries" inaugurated by the Portuguese,

THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMER,

being absolutely independent of the wind, may choose the shortest track from port to port, but, to equalize the movements of the wheels, advantage is derived only by a wind from behind. The average speed, therefore, is limited to about twelve miles an hour; besides, transportation by steamer is comparatively expensive, and necessitates frequent calls at coaling stations. The screw steamer, making full use of favourable winds, with a more thorough use of steam power, is less expensive. Modern screw steamers run from sixteen to eighteen miles an hour, they require less coal, and are tolerably independent of coaling stations. The speed of an ordinary freight train in Europe is about ten miles an hour. It generally comprises from thirty to fifty cars each capable of carrying on the average, about ten tons. Passenger trains do about forty miles an hour, and it is generally considered that more than forty-eight trains cannot run over a double track of rail per day. In drawing a line between the means of transport, the carrier, the animal, and the wagon, may be classed as purely terrestrial; the rowboat as somewhat dependent [illegible] sailing vessel as purely maritime; the steamer as somewhat terrestrial, owing to its dependence on coaling stations, whereas, in its turn, the railroad is purely terrestrial.

PROGRESS IN THE EAST.

From the period when intercourse sprang up between Europe and Southern Asia the movement was carried on exclusively overland. The traffic extended steadily in a direction East to West, and naturally, the endeavours of the pioneers were directed toward favoring the shortest route. Subsequently, however, they allowed the line along the coast until finally the traffic between the extreme West and the far East became exclusively maritime. But the many changes wrought by the application of steam have seriously affected the relations between East and West. Steam vessels had the tendency to favor a mixed traffic, as it were, and the creation of railroads must of necessity gradually cause further revolutions. The steady movement from east to west doubtless marks the attempt of Constantine to check the onward course by transferring the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople as an act of extreme folly. But now that movement is evidently checked, if indeed not reversed. It developes pretty clearly the near approach of a period when the line of traffic between Europe and the far East will be again overland. The Cape route has been abandoned, comparatively, in favour of the Suez route. The latter will be superseded by the Euphrates valley route, and finally the Russians will triumph in bringing the traffic overland through their newly acquired territories.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

There exists but one possibility to arrive at a practical solution of the matter known as the Eastern question, and that is to provide for the Sick Man an elixir by means of which he can take out a new lease of life. That elixir has to be administered in the shape of financial credit, on the strength of which funds can be secured for the construction of a network of railroads, whereby modern civilization may penetrate into the regions of the far East. The creation of

A GRAND TRUNK LINE,

connecting Western Europe with Central Asia and Asia Minor, is an urgent necessity. These are the means, wherewith effectually to check the existing state of barbarism in the Ottoman Empire. The proposition embraces nothing new. But the question is, who will provide the capital? That commodity is not readily obtained in the East, and capitalists in Western Europe have assumed a habit of meeting the question with hesitation or indifference; because they do not fancy Turkish securities. Bankers do not cherish very fondly the idea of lending money to a government which may or may not pay it. The Turkish Sultans have always had hazy ideas of finance, and they are absolute masters of the position. This really reduces the consideration of Turkish loans to one of doing private accommodation bills, on personal security. Money enough might be found for railways; but when it was found there is a strong probability that much of it would be spent on nonsense and gimcracks. That indifference thus created in the financial mind as to Turkish loans and the wanton waste of time resulting therefrom, has proved a fertile source of profit to the Russians. The delay has enabled them quietly to go ahead, and in their onward march they have succeeded in firmly establishing a powerful influence through Central Asia. The Russian influence has wrought important changes, and these changes are calculated seriously to injure British interests in the provinces of Upper India. Yet England glides along in a supreme state of inanity or semi-unconsciousness of the dangers which are looming up. The penalty of her inaction, if persisted in, involves this—that England incurs a great risk of ultimately losing large portions of her Indian territory, and the only way in which she can lessen that danger is to promote the construction of

AN IRON ROAD TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

But that project will require an entire change of front in England's policy. Following the precepts of the late Lord Palmerston, who was sometimes mistaken as to the interests of his country, for he was rather a ready than a far-sighted statesman. England always held to a maxim which had the effect of keeping the Sick Man in a state of debility and of creating around him a stagnant, unhealthy atmosphere. The immediate consequence of this treatment of disease has been that, in entire absence of progress and civilization, capital did not dare to seek investment in Eastern enterprise. Russia, on the other hand, has persistently and successfully pursued a track diametrically opposed to British policy. With unmitigated energy, at an immense cost to the national treasury, and with no small sacrifice of life, the Muscovite has sown in Central Asia the seeds of civilization. The seed rooted. The plant is showing early signs of life; blossoms are coming out, and in due course of time fruit will be gathered. While that process is in course of development the British plant is withering away, and unless a skilful mode of pruning be quickly invented it will die out, and no human power can restore a dead thing to life again. This may appear, at first, a very broad assertion and require elucidation. Persons familiar with the East are aware that throughout those vast regions over which England exercises empire her power is mainly dependent on the moral strength and efficiency of

AN ARMY OF CIVIL SERVANTS,

scattered over the territory in small detachments. That army, joined to a small contingent of persons resident in India for purposes of trade and commerce, constituted the pillars which supported the political structure. It is necessary to add that the total number of Europeans in India scarcely exceeds 200,000 persons. Nevertheless, the superiority and energy of the Anglo-Saxon race make numerical strength of small importance compared with the moral influence which the white man exercises over the native mind. Unhappily for England that moral influence is on the wane. Up to a certain period within the last decade or two the British army of civil servants was composed almost exclusively of veteran officers, of men willing to devote a lifetime to the interests of the country. The journey around the Cape consumed several months, and those who accepted civil appointments in India knew full well that they would be removed for a lengthy period from all former associations. There were no available means to rush back to the old home after a lawsuit or a sweetheart. Therefore, on reaching the Indian shores men set to work with a will to create a new and permanent habitation; as a rule they succeeded in the task. Acclimatization seemed comparatively easy, because they had either to make up their minds to remain in India, or to give up the splendid reward of a lucrative and honourable career. The sternest and most dogmatic Englishman was reconciled to trials of endurance and privation directly his practical commercial nature was satisfied that they were profitable. Becoming familiar with the peculiarities and intricacies of the character of Eastern life, and deriving not only intense enjoyment from his own superiority, but many solid advantages from it, he learned to like the Indians in his heart, whatever he might say against them with his tongue, and not seldom he fell into many of their ways in dress, habits and manners. He became extremely fond of tobacco and ladies; he adorned his person; he was hospitable, magnificent, lavish, vindictive, cruel, arbitrary and sententious; but he nearly always contrived to place himself in a position which enabled him to befriend the native Indian, and the latter found he had a reversionary interest in providing comforts for the European resident who paid him ten times better than a nawab and never took away what he had once given. Thus years and years rolled on, during which an intimate relationship grew up. Out of it arose a spirit of zealous co-operation which in reality constituted the chief strength of British rule, and which gave

CONFIDENCE IN THE FACE OF DIFFICULTIES.

All that has changed. The wonders worked by steam and electricity have entirely revolutionized Indian society. The innovation has ruined the old army of civil servants. The journey formerly occupied several months. Its cost was such as to make a young cadet wink, and he spent his time in taking a last farewell of old associations, saying a sad good bye to bottled porter, tight boots, trousers, straps and Yarmouth bloaters, all so dear to his British heart. The same journey is now performed in a few weeks. It forms part of the educational tour of young men, who take their prejudices and supplies with them and are in constant communication with their maiden aunts by wire, while the mere cost of travel forms but a very small item. Under these circumstances Europeans are no longer subject to the privations which a prolonged residence in India once entailed upon them. Moreover, it seems as if the present generation has grown somewhat effeminate since modern ideas do not permit a man to expose himself for a longer period than three years at a time to the dangers of a tropical climate. Thus the old staff of Anglo-Indians—is still in existence—has narrowed down to a very small number, and the young recruits, who have replaced those men, are doing their utmost—unconsciously—to break important links in that strong chain which riveted the natives to British rule. The short duration of the present term of service also affords English officers no opportunity of gaining a thorough knowledge of men or things. The majority of them return home without acquiring even a superficial acquaintance with the native language; few, indeed, make any attempt to master its difficulties, though the Orientals are so deeply influenced by skilled talk. The changes in the administrative routine, likewise, are rapid and constant; there is neither time nor opportunity to cultivate mutual good will. Thus a wide gulf has been created between the governing classes and the governed. The men of the old school if they were not loved—for

LOVE FORMS NO PART

of the composition of the native mind—were, at all events, feared and respected. It is not so with the new comer: upon him the native looks as an interloper, for whom he feels neither fear nor respect. That the moral condition of Indian society has undergone a remarkable change becomes especially apparent from the proceedings in the English divorce courts. The prayers therein offered up for the dissolution of marriages, emanate, in very many cases, from Europeans who reside or have resided in British India; and this fact favours the impression that the appreciation in which the white man's virtues are held by the native is probably but too well grounded. However, so delicate a question may be decided, the truth cannot be disguised the Europeans in the northern provinces of India are in constant fear of their existence.

If we now return to contemplate

THE RUSSIAN SIDE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION

we shall find several aspects of it deserving immediate attention. Russia has been disappointed in her hopes of making the Baltic Sea a Russian lake. The successive victories of German arms have checked her ambition; but she is bound to satisfy this craving for a seaboard in another direction; and that England is utterly powerless to interfere with her progress in the regions of the Black Sea has been proved to demonstration. Therefore Russia holds in the hollow of her hand the destinies of Iran and Persia. But the Palmerstonian policy above mentioned has made a wide and muddy ditch from Constantinople to Teheran, in hopes that it may serve as a barrier against attempts to approach the Northern provinces of British India. The narrow-minded fallacy involved in that policy has exploded. The march of events, indeed, has proved more powerful than British egotism; and whenever England awakes to this truth the probabilities are that the regions referred to will be turned into a vast race course, with a winning post erected on the shores of the Persian Gulf. In that event the Muscovite, owing to a superior course of training, stands a fair chance; but the British jockey will find strong backers in the great financial centres of Western Europe. The race will be [illegible] England. Other nations, however, will undoubtedly enter the arena in due time, and the most prominent competitor will be Austria.

Having endeavored to give an outline of the position of Russia and England, it becomes necessary to describe,

THE GROUND OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIAN STATESMEN.

Count Beust, the late Chancellor of the Empire, has a pet scheme involving nothing less than the creation of an air line establishing uninterrupted communication by railroad from the British Channel to the Persian Gulf. Traversing France and Switzerland, the line to emerge at a point near Lake Constance, [illegible] over Austrian territory from Feldkirch through the valley of the rivers Save and Drave to Novi, thence to Sophia and Adrianople to Constantinople. From the Bosphorous the line is to be continued through the

VALLEY OF THE EUPHRATES,

terminating at Bussorah in the Persian Gulf. The distance of an air line from London to Constantinople is estimated to comprise about 1,600 miles, and the distance from the Golden Horn to Bussorah nearly equals that mileage. At the rate of twenty-five miles per hour—thus making ample allowance for stoppages—the journey might be accomplished from London to Bussorah in about 130 hours. The sea voyage from Bussorah to Bombay comprises about 1,800 miles, which, with steam at the rate of about twelve knots per hour, would absorb about 150 hours, thus completing the total from

LONDON TO BOMBAY

in about 280 hours. Austria is willing to sacrifice the advantages possessed by the transit route through Vienna and Pesth. From the latter city the connection with the Turkish frontiers is now made at Bazias. But a glance at the map suffices to show that the line traced by Count Beust runs nearly straight across the Continent. In a pamphlet printed for private circulation the views of Count Beust have been developed in a very lucid manner, and it is surmised that the mission to England held at present by the Austrian statesman is in close connection with the promotion of his grand scheme. The pamphlet referred to has been written under the inspiration of the ex-Chancellor, and allusion is made to the fact that from the reign of Frederick the Great down to the present period there has been an evident desire to impede rapid transit through continental Europe. To keep roads in a bad and impracticable condition was considered a great feat; and that policy is even cherished by railroad managers to this day, in order to delay travellers and compel them to expend money at hotels and elsewhere for the benefit of certain favored localities. Count Beust, it is contended, has fully recognized the evils arising from the present pernicious system, and he feels anxious to bring all his influence to bear on the subject of establishing an efficient through traffic to Constantinople.

Considering, says the writer of the pamphlet which in many respects is remarkable, the political changes which have taken place in Europe, it must be admitted [illegible] there is no time to be lost in the execution of the [illegible] I express the fullest conviction that the road [illegible] Constantinople, with an eventual continuation to Bussorah, or, in a word, the establishment of an Indo-European high way embodies the only means whereby to secure the salvation of Austria and to consolidate her future prosperity. To Austria it is a question of immense importance, perhaps it is a question of her very existence, to open a road in that direction and to give it the utmost development. Independent of fiscal advantages the political importance accruing to Austria is of a value the greatness of which it would be difficult to define; it would involve a European necessity.

COUNT BEUST

leaves us to infer that the much vexed question of Roumania would never again be heard of, Russia would have no further occasion to look with jealousy towards the ports on the mouth of the Danube; while Austria would be contented to remain eventually an Inland State (*Binnenstaat*), if the highroad to India be carried through Austrian territory. He strongly animadverts on British rule in India, and Count Beust is not a man who uses hard words without reason.

THE GREAT MOUNTAIN TUNNELS.

Closely connected with these Indian matters are, of course, the tunnel schemes: Mount Cenis, Saints Gothard and Simplon, which are part of the great case of France against Germany. The latter got hold of the whip handle by acquiring the Alsatian railroads, dominating Luxembourg and intimidating Belgium, thus keeping open a road from the Channel *via* Ostend or Antwerp to Brindisi.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG AND HIS NINETEENTH WIFE.

BRIGHAM YOUNG lodged, on 26th August, his legal defence in answer to the claim of his nineteenth wife for a bill of divorce and alimony. It is just about a year since this case was brought before the Third District Court in Salt Lake City, and the plaintiff, Mrs Ann Eliza Young, claimed 200,000 dols. for damages, 20,000 dols. for lawyers fees, and an alimony of 1,200 dols. per month for the remainder of her widowhood. The attorneys for Brigham responded at that time, and challenged the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in matters of divorce, and there the case was laid over. The passage of the Poland bill and that, granting full jurisdiction in divorce cases to the District Court brings the case up again. It has never been expected that Mrs Ann Eliza Young could get a divorce from Brigham Young, for the United States Courts could not compel him to give a divorce to a woman whom the law could not recognise as his wife. The present action, therefore, was undertaken, it is believed, with the view of forcing Brigham to come into Court and define his position. That he has now done, and the points of the defence take everybody outside of his own ring with surprise, for they are to the vulgar public "conspicuously inexact." He denies that Ann Eliza was ever his wife; first, because she had been married before and had not been divorced; second, that he had been married in Kirkland, Ohio, in 1834, and that the said Ohio wife was still living. Brigham does not deny the adultery, but he avers that it was under the name of "celestial marriage," a kind of mutual arrangement according to faith. The defendant's answer sets forth "that at the town of Kirkland, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th day of January, a. d. 1834, this defendant being then an unmarried man, was duly and lawfully married to Mary Ann Angell by a minister of the Gospel, who was then and there by the laws of said State authorised to solemnise marriages. And that the said marriage was then and there fully consummated, and that the said Mary Ann Angell, who is still living, then and there became, and ever since has been and still is, the lawful wife of this defendant, of all which said facts [illegible] complainant on the 6th day of April 1868, and for a long time prior thereto, had full knowledge and information."

He proceeds to say that he and the said complainant were on the 6th day of April 1868 members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and that it was a doctrine and belief of said Church that members thereof might rightfully enter into plural or celestial marriages. And defendant admits that on the 6th day of April 1868, at Salt Lake city, Utah Territory, in accordance with, and pursuant to the said doctrine, custom, and belief of said Church, a ceremony was performed to unite the plaintiff and defendant in what is known as such plural or celestial marriage; the said first wife of this defendant being then living and undivorced, as plaintiff then and there well knew. But defendant denies that on the said 6th day of April, or at any other time, he and the said plaintiff intermarried in any other or different sense or manner than that above admitted and set forth. Defendant further alleges that the said complainant was then informed by the defendant and then and there well knew that by reason of said marriage in the manner aforesaid, she could not have and need not expect the society or personal attention of this defendant, as in the ordinary relation between husband and wife. Defendant denies that about a year after the said alleged marriage with plaintiff, or at any other time, defendant commenced or practised toward the said plaintiff a systematic or any course of neglect or unkindness, or cruel or inhuman treatment, ending in an absolute desertion of her or otherwise. But, on the contrary, this defendant alleges that he has always and at all times treated the said plaintiff with due kindness and consideration. Defendant denies that he is or has been the owner of wealth amounting to several millions of dollars, or that he is or has been in the monthly receipt from his property of 40,000 dollars or more. On the contrary, defendant alleges that, according to his best knowledge, information, and belief, all his property taken together does not exceed in value the sum of 600,000 dollars, and that his gross income from all his property and every source does not exceed 6000 dollars per month. Defendant further says that at the time of the said alleged marriage this defendant had and still has a very large family; that his said family now consists of sixty-three persons, all of whom are dependent on this defendant for maintenance and support.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL.

904 Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FOR MAURITIUS.

698 Shah Jehan, Harwood—H. A. N. Mahomed.

NOT FIXED.

1496 Anni Fish, Hoffses—The Captain.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
1091 Hengest, Browne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
834 Ocean Bride, Le Gros—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1728 [illegible]—P. & O. C.
1775 [illegible], Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1014 [illegible], Harrison—W. & A. [illegible] & Co.
861 Marina, Tra[illegible]—W. & A. [illegible] & Co.

FOR ADEN, JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.

766 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1125 Geelong, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
781 Adria, Breeze—P. & O. Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1714 Almora, McCallam—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR P. GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

676 Cashmere, Turner—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1019 Arabia, Caboara—C. Grondona.

NOT FIXED.

1708 Ava, Patterson—B. I. S. N. Co.
547 Coconada, Scott—B. I. S. N. Co.
1064 Lorne, Butcher—W. Nicol & Co.
543 Mula, Morison—[illegible].

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ADEN.

1[illegible] Sultan Basha, Nacoda.
142 Fatte, Islam—Nacoda.

FOR JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.

480 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Lutiff.

FOR MARSEILLES.

618 Fathe Salem, Halliday.

NOT FIXED.

534 Bushire Merchant, Machon.
488 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
Sultana (s), Nacoda.
100 Star, Nacoda—(Gun Boat).

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

854 Abyssinia, James—(R N.)
300 Clyde—(Ordinary).
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner).
472 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug).
60 Dalhousie, Booker.
67 Magdala, Palmer—(R. N.)

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR
Churches, Schools, Clubs, | Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, | Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.
SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,
Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to
CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire
ENGLAND.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.
Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.
These celebrated Cordials are the "very thing" for hot climates.
Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.
The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at
5, WATER LANE, LONDON.
Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied [illegible]."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, [illegible] and Fort, Poona.
Aud[illegible] in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
HONGKONG.
MANILLA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice [illegible] per cent. per annum.
12 Do. [illegible] " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposit, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed [illegible] minimum monthly [illegible] Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,[illegible]000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
[illegible] to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per annum.
[illegible] 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per annum.
[illegible] should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to [illegible] Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
[illegible] OF PARLIAMENT constituting the [illegible]URT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and [illegible] relating to the same. Price RUPEE THREE.

[illegible] SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of [illegible]

[illegible] AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

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RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing [illegible] all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made [illegible] Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
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AND [illegible] ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to [illegible] destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations [illegible] those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
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SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.
See Medical Certificates and Opinions.
Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

"THE TERAI HAT."
A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Can be folded and closely packed without damage.
Especially adapted for travelling purposes.
MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT" highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.
The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d.
Trade Orders promptly attended to.
SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat" for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.
I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co. The model laboratory [illegible] Seine, and managed by [illegible] Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist [illegible] Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION.
DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.
The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP SOLUTION are prime order reconstituents.
They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.
They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.
It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.
[illegible] of the chest; it relieves [illegible], prevents [illegible] perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.
[illegible]posed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they [illegible] been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in [illegible] class of contagious diseases.
[illegible]y combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of ne[illegible] causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.
All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.
This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.
It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anemia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.
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BATHGATE & Co .... Calcutta
CORFIELD & Co .... Do.
BARRIE & Co .... Madras
TREACHER & Co .... Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 18th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the [illegible], and paid with promptitude and liberality.
[illegible] CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
[illegible] CAPITAL—£2,[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£[illegible]
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
[illegible]
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
R. W. KELLEY, E[illegible]
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER
THOMAS WALTON [illegible], Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of [illegible] first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks [illegible].
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon [illegible] terms.
Settlements made with [illegible].
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducements [illegible] insurers. The careful selection of Lives [illegible], which the following figures show:—
New Business, [illegible] 13,385
Ditto Second [illegible] 412,186
Under the arrangements, Policies effected [illegible] Company with special advantages on Civil and Military [illegible], full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING,
FUNDS [illegible] EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The R[illegible] amalgamated with any other Company and the [illegible]olders is unlimited.
[illegible] BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 18[illegible] .... £ 76,9[illegible]
Do. 18[illegible] .... £500,6[illegible]
Do. 18[illegible] .... £816,35[illegible]
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the a[illegible] Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in [illegible] and in the Mofussil, [illegible]ured on very favourable terms [illegible] als[illegible] on the bunders also cover[illegible]
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds ... £ 1,602,376 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Assurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR [illegible] ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Bi[illegible]	[illegible] TERM OF [illegible]		FOR A [illegible] NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 [illegible]	21 1	2[illegible] 0
25	41 6	32 [illegible]	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	45 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

INSURAN[illegible]

THE LIVERPOOL [illegible] GLOBE INSURA[illegible]
Policies of Insurance against Fire [illegible] other Buildings in both [illegible] and of Bombay, continue [illegible] behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bu[illegible] of Bombay, or in any part of [illegible] reduced to (6) six annas per cent [illegible]
RIT[illegible]

LONDON and ORIEN[illegible] SIT INSURANCE [illegible]
Established [illegible]
The Undersigned is authorised to [illegible] Stones and other valuables sent [illegible] Letters to London, and on Cargo [illegible] Sailing Vessels, at current rates of [illegible] Eastern Ports; claims being payable [illegible] India, China, or London, according to Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. [illegible]

SPECIAL [illegible]
THE COMPANY'S BUSIN[illegible]
WILL CLOSE ON
15TH NOVEMBER [illegible]
and in order to secure the advan[illegible] entry to the Profit Scheme, Propo[illegible] lodged with the Agents on or before [illegible] next Division of Profits, being the [illegible] place in 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE [illegible] COMPANY.—Established [illegible]
With which is now [illegible]
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURAN[illegible]
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN A[illegible]
An Amalgamation having been formed [illegible] LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and [illegible] ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of [illegible] will henceforth be conducted under the title [illegible]
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURAN[illegible]
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Stan[illegible] upwards of £710,428, and the Accumula[illegible] upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New [illegible] during the past year amounted to the [illegible] sterling, the corresponding Premiums am[illegible] annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for resid[illegible] India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in [illegible] British Colonies [illegible] transaction of [illegible] Claims paid [illegible]
Immediate reduction of Premium on [illegible] their [illegible] climate, without Medical Ce[illegible]
[illegible]ITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus [illegible] application at the Chief Offices of the Company [illegible] home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. T[illegible]
Man[illegible]
D. CLUNIE GREG[illegible]
Colonial an[illegible]
BOMBAY BOAR[illegible]
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Ban[illegible])
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Ly[illegible] Owen)
[illegible] C. Maclver, Esq., (Messrs. Walla[illegible])
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A[illegible], Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER
DR. JOHN MACKEN[illegible]
AGENTS AT BOMBAY
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, A[illegible]
[illegible]OMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled [illegible] High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, [illegible]
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, [illegible]
[illegible] VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH
The Rev. [illegible] Carr, M.A. | William [illegible] Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. | [illegible]
Charles Harrison, Esq. | Herbert [illegible]
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William [illegible], Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made [illegible] by the large [illegible] capital of the Company, [illegible] by a numerous and [illegible] body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the [illegible] Act of Parliament ([illegible] Vict. cap. XCII.) empowering this institution.
[illegible]
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
[illegible] family be protected [illegible] premature death.
ASSURANCE BY [illegible]NATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which [illegible] given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
[illegible]
[illegible] Armenian lives insured.
[illegible] Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta [illegible]
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, [illegible] Cap. 5[illegible]
Subscribed Capital ....
Paid-up Capital ....
Invested Capital, accumulated [illegible]
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in [illegible] Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William [illegible]
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
Frank Jeff[illegible], Esq. | F. [illegible], Esq.
[illegible]
After the operation of upwards of [illegible] years [illegible]
[illegible]
And the amount of [illegible] paid during [illegible] same period was [illegible]
The Assets of the Society in England [illegible] India on the 1st [illegible] 1872 were [illegible] of which Thirty-three [illegible] invested in [illegible] Government Securities.
A reduction of [illegible]
So that the [illegible]
And after [illegible] years [illegible] reduction of 50 per cent [illegible]
No Society, [illegible]
[illegible]
7th.—All claims [illegible] satisfactory proof of Death, or [illegible]
8th.—One Calendar Month [illegible] of Grace, [illegible]
9th.—[illegible]
10th.—[illegible] the Age having been [illegible] indisputable; [illegible]
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for [illegible] which have been in force for the full [illegible] purchased by the Society, or Loans granted [illegible] of two-thirds of their estimated val[illegible]
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to [illegible] duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted [illegible] the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, [illegible]

PATENT WROUGHT [illegible]
J. J. CORDES & [illegible]
[illegible]e Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of [illegible] Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a [illegible] "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now [illegible] sent out by them, except clasp, [illegible] that within every Package sent [illegible] placed a card bearing their name and address. [illegible]ny Nails, therefore, which are not [illegible] must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS"
the quality of which is so well appreciated [illegible] superior to that of any other [illegible]
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MON[illegible] ENGLAND.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, [illegible] Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, [illegible] Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., [illegible] at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

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